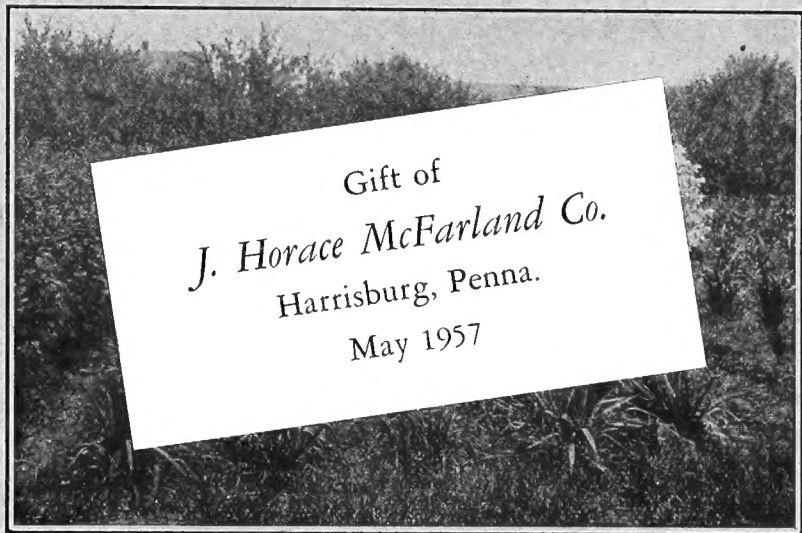


Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue

# Trees • Shrubs • Fruits

FLOWERS AND VINES



A Group of *Yucca filamentosa* in the Nursery grounds at  
South Framingham, Mass.

The ...



## ramingham Nurseries

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.

TELEPHONE  
CONNECTION

South Framingham, Mass.

# *To Our Correspondents.*

## **KINDLY READ BEFORE ORDERING.**

**TERMS.**—Cash in advance from unknown parties, unless accompanied with satisfactory references.

**REMIT** by cashier's check on any New York or Boston bank. Small amounts can be forwarded by Registered Letter, Post Office or Express Money Order, drawn on South Framingham, Mass.

**SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.**—Be particular to write your address carefully, giving street and number; also note whether goods are to go by Express or Freight, and by what line. Where no transportation directions are given, our best judgment will be exercised in the matter.

**PACKING.**—All stock is packed in the best possible manner, either in bales or boxes, sufficient moss or other packing material being used to protect the stock from injury in transit. Only the actual cost of such material is charged to customers. Where cash accompanies an order, no packing charge whatever is made.

**DELIVERY.**—All goods are delivered free of cost to the freight or express companies at South Framingham. Our responsibility for safe delivery there ends. The transportation companies alone are to be held responsible for injury to the goods in transit.

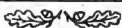
**ERRORS.**—In case of errors in filling orders, we shall be glad to promptly correct such; but complaints must be made within ten days after the goods are in the purchaser's hands, otherwise they will not be attended to.

**GUARANTEE.**—We guarantee all trees and plants to be true to name and in good condition on leaving our hands; but we do not guarantee them to live under adverse conditions, nor do we make up loss due to climatic effects, or neglect in after-culture on the part of the purchaser. Should errors occur in naming plants, we agree to replace them with the true varieties, as originally ordered, but are not to be held liable for more than their original invoice value in refunding money.

**NO SUBSTITUTIONS** are made unless especially requested by customers. **Order early**, in order to get your goods as early as possible in the season. All orders are, so far as possible, filled in strict rotation.

**SHIPPING SEASON.**—Deciduous trees and shrubs are dug and shipped as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring, and up to the unfolding of the foliage, on or about May 15. They are shipped again in fall, from the ripening of the foliage, about October 1, until the ground becomes permanently frozen. Evergreens are shipped in spring, from about mid-April to mid-June, and in fall from mid-August to mid-September. Fall shipping of evergreens, however, is dependent on absence of severe drought.

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of



# TREES, SHRUBS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS



Avenue of Ginkgo Trees, Washington.

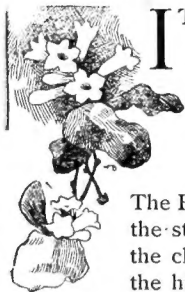
W. B. Whittier & Co.

LONG DISTANCE  
TELEPHONE

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.



## *Announcement*



**I**T IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE that we present this edition of our Catalogue under its new title of **W. B. WHITTIER & CO.** While Mr. Whittier has been associated with the Framingham Nursery since its inception, and has been the leading spirit throughout its entire organization, it is with pleasure that he now assumes the entire management and responsibility of the business. The Framingham Nursery, while one of the youngest nurseries in the state, is generally understood throughout the trade as one of the cleanest and most progressive nurseries of its kind, supplying the highest possible quality of stock at a range of prices that is reasonable, and compare very favorably with prices of competing nurseries. Our soil is a rich, deep loam, enabling us to produce the most vigorous stock, with a great abundance of root-development, to insure the best possible results in transplanting operations. We allow no accumulation of old, crowded or diseased stock, immediately consigning to the brush-heap any stock that fails to meet our high standard of quality. By this means we are able to assure our customers of receiving the best stock, and in a vigorous, healthy condition for transplanting. While the Catalogue does not comprise all of the varieties of stock that we offer, yet it has been compiled with a view to offering the very best of Nature's hardy productions, that can be relied upon for hardihood in the extremely varied climate of New England. And while some varieties are not mentioned in the list, yet little difficulty will be found in obtaining anything in the line of hardy nursery stock from our nurseries. Customers requiring large quantities of stock should make it a point to visit the nurseries and make personal selection; or, if this is not convenient, we will be glad to make visits to such parties, and give any suggestions in our power, founded on our own practical experience, as to the best kinds of hardy plants, and the best treatment of grounds.

Thanking our customers for all past clientage, which is fully appreciated, and trusting for a continuance of their valued patronage, we remain,  
Very truly,

**W. B. WHITTIER & CO.**

## Deciduous Trees.

To indicate the proportionate sizes of the varieties of trees offered, the following abbreviations are used:

*Lg.* Large. Trees attaining a height of more than 50 feet.

*Med.* Medium. Trees of from 25 to 50 feet in height at maturity.

*Sm.* Small. Trees of less than 25 feet in height at maturity.

Prices, where noted, are for first-class trees of the size indicated. In many instances larger specimens can be supplied, which are very useful for immediate effect. In such instances a proportionately higher rate is charged for the tree, this rate being given on selection.

### ACER—Maple.

These are among the most popular of ornamental trees, combining dense habit of growth with effective foliage and an adaptability to a great variety of soils. No class is more easily raised or adapted to a greater range of ornamental uses.

**ACER campestre** (English Field, or Cork-barked M.). *Sm.* Of dense, rounded habit of growth, with peculiar corky bark and comparatively small, showily cut foliage. Desirable for single planting or for hedge purposes. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**A. dasycarpum** (Soft, White or Silver-leaved M.). *Lg.* Extremely rapid of growth, with spreading, rounded habit and deeply cut foliage, light green above and silvery beneath. Choice for street planting. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts.; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

**A. —, var. Weirii** (Weir's Cut-leaved Silver M.). *Lg.* One of the most beautiful of rapid-growing ornamental trees, with deeply cut foliage and a charming pendulous tendency of the side branches. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50.

**A. Ginnala** (Siberian M.). A large bush or small tree of pleasing habit, with small, prettily cut, glossy green foliage taking on the richest of autumnal coloring. Choice for lawn planting. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**A. colchicum rubrum** (Red Colchican M.). *Sm.* A rare form, hardy in well drained situations. Deeply lobed foliage of a glossy green, which assumes pleasing reddish shades of color in its young growth. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

**A. Negundo** (Ash-leaved M., or Negundo). *Lg.* Of rapid growth; light green, compound foliage, similar to that of the Ash tree and with greenish bark on the younger branches. Thrives in damp situations, and is an admirable quick-growing street or lawn tree. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

**A. platanoides** (Norway M.). *Lg.* One of the choicest and hardiest trees offered for general ornamental purposes. Of sturdy, vigorous growth, forming a broad-spreading, rounded top with dark green foliage, which assumes pleasing yellow shades in autumn. Its absolute hardihood, vigor and adaptability to a great variety of soils renders it one of the most desirable for lawn, street and park planting. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 9 feet, 75 cts.; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25.

**A. —, var. cucullata** (Curled-leaved N. M.). A peculiar form, in which the edges of the leaves curl inwards, producing a curious effect. 5 to 6 feet, \$1

**A. —, var. dissectum** (Cut-leaved N. M.). Foliage most beautifully and deeply cut. One of the choicest of cut-leaved trees. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**A. —, var. laciniatum** (Eagle's-claw N. M.). An elegant small lawn tree of upright, compact habit of growth, with foliage most curiously lobed and twisted, giving a very perfect resemblance of an eagle's claw. Unique and rare. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**ACER platanoides**, var. **Geneva** (Geneva Purple N. M.). Foliage green at opening of the spring, but soon after turning to dark shades of bronzy purple, with the color effect well retained throughout the season. The most constant of the purple foliaged Maples. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

**A.** —, var. **Leon Simon**. Choice variety, having the foliage tinged with shades of gold, purple and green. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

**A.** —, var. **Reitenbachii** (Reitenbach's N. M.). Foliage deep purple in the spring, fading slightly in color later in the season. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

**A.** —, var. **Schwedlerii** (Schwedler's N. M.). The most desirable of all purple Norway Maples, on account of its vigor of growth and straight habit. The foliage in the young growth is blood-purple, gradually fading to dark green, slightly tinged with bronze. The second growth in midsummer gives added interest at that season by its contrast with the older foliage. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.



*Acer polymorphum*. (See opposite page.)

with reddish barked twigs and foliage smaller than in most other kinds, and of the most brilliant shades of scarlet in the fall. The showy masses of scarlet flowers produced in profusion in the spring give additional interest to this variety. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

**A. saccharinum** (Sugar, or Rock M.). *Lg.* The standard street shade-tree, forming a dense, upright, oval top, with broad, rich green foliage, assuming varying shades of orange and yellow in the autumn. Adapted to nearly all soils and conditions, and being unusually easy to transplant, this tree has become one of the most popular of trees, as it well merits. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts.; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

**A. spicatum** (Mountain, or Cluster M.). *Sm.* A dense, low-growing, bush-like tree, with peculiarly attractive foliage, bright scarlet barked twigs and showy clusters of seeds. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**A. Tataricum** (Tartarian M.). *Sm.* Of dense growth, with rich, glossy green, deeply toothed foliage. A choice lawn tree. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**A. pseudo-platanus** (Sycamore M.).

*Med.* to *Lg.* Of dense growth, forming a rounded top, with unusually thick and broad foliage of the deepest green, with showy clusters of greenish flowers in the early spring, followed by conspicuous bunches of seed during the summer. One of the best for sea-shore planting where it often succeeds better than any other variety. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

**A.** —, var. **purpurea** (Purple-leaved S. M.). Very ornamental in that the distinctly purple under surface of the leaves contrasts most charmingly with the dark green of the upper surface, this being particularly noticeable when the foliage is disturbed by the wind. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

**A.** —, var. **Worlei** (Worle's Golden-leaved S. M.). A golden-leaved variety, showing but little of the natural greenish color of the foliage, making a beautiful effect for contrast with green-foliaged varieties. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

**A. rubrum** (Red, or Swamp M.). *Lg.*

Beautiful native of irregular growth,

## JAPANESE MAPLES.

While more properly considered as shrubs, yet this class of very dwarf trees is noted here for convenience, and they can be particularly recommended for their beauty of form, both in their habit of growth and in the unique variety of their foliage. No trees are choicer for lawn planting, either singly or in groups, and while it is better to give them situations somewhat protected from the extreme heat of the sun during the hottest portion of the day, yet they should have a sufficient amount of sunlight to bring out their characteristic color effect of foliage. Well drained situations are most conducive to the best results, although many fine specimens are found under less advantageous conditions.

**ACER Japonicum.** *Sm.* Of dense growth, with rich, glossy green, deeply cut foliage. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.50.

**A. —, var. aureum** (Golden-leaved J. M.). A most beautiful variety of dense, upright growth, with rounded, deeply toothed foliage of a most intense golden hue. 1 to 2 feet, \$2.

**A. polymorphum, var. atropurpureum.** Of dense, rounded growth, forming a large shrub or small tree with showy, deeply cut, palmate foliage of a most intense dark purple color, which is retained throughout the season. One of the most satisfactory of the class for general planting. 1 to 1½ feet, 75 cts.; 2½ to 3 feet, \$1.50.

**A. —, var. dissectum atropurpureum** (Weeping Cut-leaved Purple J. M.). A broad, spreading shrub of beautiful, pendulous growth, with foliage most strikingly lacinated, giving a peculiar fern-like appearance to each leaf, and all tinged with the most charming shades of purple. While this variety is of slow growth, yet it is the most distinct and graceful in habit of the class, and this, united with its rich purple shading, makes it particularly desirable. Useful for lawn planting, and for pot-culture for house and conservatory decoration. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.

**A. —, var. filicifolium** (Fern-leaved J. M.). Foliage very deeply cut and of a rich, velvety green shade of color. Very effective. 1 to 2 feet, \$2.

**A. —, var. sanguineum** (Blood-red J. M.). Of dense habit, with deeply lobed foliage of a rich shade of purple. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.50.

## ÆSCULUS—Horse Chestnut.

Very effective lawn trees, requiring rich soils for most satisfactory growth.

**ÆSCULUS glabra** (Ohio Buckeye). *Med.* Deeply lobed, smooth foliage, with showy spikes of yellow and red flowers in early summer. 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

**Æ. Hippocastanum** (Common H. C.). *Lg.* This magnificent European tree produces a most striking effect when studded with its large, showy spikes of white and pink flowers, which contrast richly against the handsome, deeply lobed, dark green foliage. A sturdy, vigorous tree of pyramidal habit. 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

**Æ. —, var. alba flora plena** (Double White-flowered H. C.). A choice variety, with very effective spikes of double white flowers. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**Æ. rubicunda** (Red-flowered H. C.). *Med. to Lg.* Charming species, with somewhat smaller spikes than the ordinary Horse Chestnut, but these are of a rich, deep pink color. Extremely effective. Particularly adapted for lawn culture. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.50.

## AILANTUS—Tree of Heaven.

**AILANTUS glandulosa.** *Med.* A Chinese tree, with particularly showy compound foliage of extremely vigorous habit of growth, and adapted to all soils, including the poorest. Useful for producing subtropical effects, either when planted singly as a lawn tree, or when treated as a shrub by keeping the main stem cut down and thus inducing the growth of many trunks, whereby its finest effect is produced. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.



## AMELANCHIER—June, or Service Berry.

**AMELANCHIER** *Botryapium* (Service Tree, or Shadbush). *Sm.* A regular topped small tree or large bush, with light green foliage, and producing myriads of pure white, fragrant flowers in showy clusters in early spring, followed by edible red and blue berries. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**A. Japonica.** *Sm.* A large bush of regular, low-branched habit of growth, with light green, oval, thick foliage and white flowers in showy, broad, flat clusters, followed by bright scarlet berries. 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**A. ovalis.** *Sm.* A handsome small tree of rounded habit, with glossy dark green foliage and clusters of white flowers, followed by bright scarlet berries in the fall. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

## ARALIA—Angelica Tree.

A class particularly useful for the subtropical effect of its foliage. Easily grown in a variety of soils.

**ARALIA Maximowiczii.** *Sm.* A very upright-growing tree, with spiny trunks and very dark green, deeply lobed, long-stemmed leaves. Very unique in its general effect. An admirable lawn tree. \$1.

**A. spinosa** (Hercules' Club). *Sm.* Has very large, compound foliage of a peculiarly striking subtropical effect. Flowers greenish white, borne in immense, broad panicles, followed by dark purple fruits. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.; 3 to 5 feet, 75c.

## BETULA—Birch.

In this class we find some of our most graceful lawn trees, not only for their varied forms of growth, but also from their interesting variety in foliage and the peculiar characteristics of their bark, while they are adapted to a great range of soils, including those of a poor, sandy nature.

**BETULA alba** (European White B.). *Lg.* A graceful tree of rapid habit of growth, with small, glossy green, deeply lobed foliage and bark of the purest white on the larger branches and main trunk. Adapted to a great variety of soils, this tree is particularly useful for lawn and park planting. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**B. —, var. atropurpurea** (Purple-leaved B.). Charming variety, with foliage of the deepest brilliant purple color, becoming bronzy in shade late in the season. 4 to 5 feet, \$1; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

**B. —, var. fastigiata** (Pyramidal B.). A choice variety, with the strikingly upright, columnar habit of growth so well exemplified in the well known Lombardy Poplar. 3 to 5 feet, \$1.

**B. —, var. laciniata pendula** (Weeping Cut-leaved B.). Deservedly one of the most popular trees for lawn planting. It is peculiarly graceful in its semi-pendulous habit, with its deeply cut foliage of a pleasing light green. In many respects the most desirable of the lawn trees. 6 to 8 feet, \$1; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

**B. —, var. pendula Youngii** (Young's Weeping B.). A charming variety of weeping habit, forming a perfect fountain of foliage. While it does not possess the upright habit of growth of the main trunk of the Weeping Cut-leaved Birch, yet its varied and unique habit renders it particularly interesting. \$1 to \$3.

**B. lutea** (Yellow B.). *Lg.* An upright-growing tree, forming an oval head, with dark green, oval foliage and dark green bark. The largest-growing tree of its class. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**B. nigra** (Red, or River B.). *Lg.* Broadly pyramidal tree of graceful habit, with trunk clothed with reddish brown bark, which peels away from the trunk, giving a ragged yet most picturesque effect, while the branches are somewhat pendulous. One of the most interesting of our native trees. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

**B. papyracea** (Paper or Canoe B.). *Lg.* A vigorous, upright-growing tree, with broad foliage and bark of a silver white. Very effective for lawn or street planting. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.



**CARPINUS—Hornbeam.**

**CARPINUS Americana** (American H.). *Med.* A native tree, much similar in general effect to the Beech, but with finer, lighter green foliage and darker bark. A first-class tree for soils of a poor nature. Particularly desirable for hedge and screen planting. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**CARYA—Hickory.**

**CARYA alba** (Shell, or Shag-bark H.). *Lg.* An upright-growing tree, forming a dense top with thick, glossy, dark green foliage, assuming rich tinges of yellow in the autumn. It bears the well known Hickory Nut. 2 to 3 feet., 75 cts.

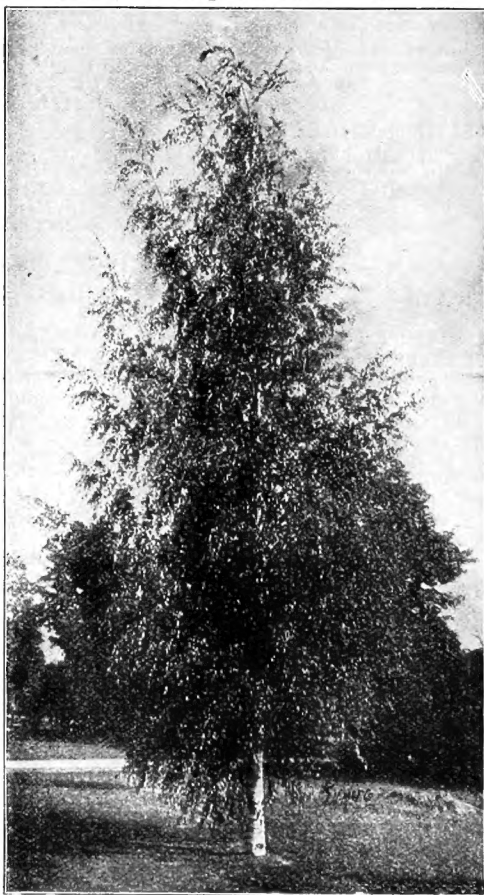
**CASTANEA—Chestnut**

**CASTANEA Americana** (American Sweet C.). *Lg.* One of our most beautiful natives, forming a broad, irregular topped tree, usually well branched to the ground, with long, glossy green, toothed foliage, and in July bearing its showy clusters of long catkin-like, light green flowers in profusion, followed by the well known fruit. As a shade tree this is unsurpassed, and is extremely long-lived, while its fruit is no mean consideration. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

**C. vesca**, var. **Numbo**. A selected fruiting form of the European Chestnut; of vigorous growth, very hardy, and a regular producer. \$1.

**C. —**, var. **Paragon**. Another selected variety, fruiting earlier than the variety Numbo; very prolific; hardy under favorable conditions in well drained soils. \$1.

**C. pumila** (Chinquapin). *Sm.* Small, low-branched tree, with narrower foliage than the common Sweet Chestnut, with somewhat similar fruit, but borne in greater profusion, and at a comparatively young age. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (See preceding page.)

**CATALPA—Indian Bean.**

An interesting class of irregular topped trees with pleasing, light green, broad foliage and showy clusters of flowers in midsummer. Well adapted to a great range of soils, yet their best results are produced in sheltered situations in well drained soils.

**CATALPA** *Bignonioides* (Common C.). *Med.* Of broad, open-topped habit of growth, with immense light green, heart-shaped leaves and large clusters of trumpet-shaped white, orange and purple flowers in July. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

**C.** —, var. *aureum* (Golden C.). Of denser growth than the type, with foliage showily tinged with shades of gold. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

**C. speciosa.** *Med.* A hardier species than the more common *Catalpa*, blooming earlier than the first mentioned. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

### CELTIS—Nettle Tree.

**CELTIS occidentalis.** *Med.* A much neglected but thoroughly desirable native tree of sturdy, upright habit of growth. A densely branched tree, with a tendency of the branches to assume horizontal layers, giving a most attractive effect. Foliage dark green, similar in effect to that of the Elm, with densely clothed branches and curiously ridged bark. Absolutely hardy, long-lived, and able to withstand the most exposed situations. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

### CERASUS—Cherry.

A class of desirable ornamental trees, adapted to all soils and useful for lawn planting. The weeping forms are particularly interesting in their curious habit, and give a great abundance of flowers, which are often followed by showy fruits.

**CERASUS avium flora alba plena** (Double-flowered European C.) *Med.* A double form of the ordinary Cherry, particularly beautiful at its flowering season, when each flower is suggestive of a miniature pendulous rose. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

**C. Japonica pendula** (Weeping Japanese C.). *Sm.* This is usually grafted on a straight stalk, when it forms a beautiful rounded head, with pendulous branches, studded with clusters of small white flowers in early summer, followed by showy, bright scarlet fruit. 2-year grafts, \$1.50.

**C. Japonica rosea pendula** (Weeping Rose-flowered Japanese C.). A charming weeping tree, with branches falling gracefully toward the ground, and completely studded in early spring with beautiful rosy pink, single flowers, giving the effect of a fountain of color just in advance of the unfolding of the foliage. 2-year grafts, \$1.50; 5 to 6 feet, \$2.

**C. pumila pendula** (Dwarf Weeping C.). *Sm.* Grafted on a straight stalk, this makes a charming little globe of dark, rich green foliage, studded with white flowers in spring. 2-year grafts, \$2.

**C. Sieboldii alba plena** (Siebold's Double White). *Sm. to Med.* An upright tree, with soft, light green foliage and clusters of semi-double white, silvery tinged, fragrant flowers in spring. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**C.** —, *rubra plena* (Siebold's Double Red-flowered C.). A dark pink, double-flowered variety. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

### CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

**CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum.** *Med. to Lg.* A recent Japanese introduction of highest merit, forming an upright-growing tree with light green, heart-shaped foliage, developing in early spring into charming shades of green; bark reddish, and spotted in its young growth. Valuable for lawn planting. 3 to 4 feet, \$1; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

### CERCIS—Judas Tree, or Red Bud.

**CERCIS Canadensis** (American J. T.) *Sm.* A beautiful native form. Dense topped tree, with very dark, glossy green, heart-shaped foliage and dark bark. Flowers pea-shaped, dark pink, borne in dense clusters along the length of the branches in such profusion as to quite envelop the branchlets, giving one of the most remarkable flower effects among hardy trees. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

**C. Japonica** (Japanese J. T.). *Sm.* A low-branched, small tree or large bush, with thicker, glossy foliage than the last, but with much the same flower effect, and not quite as hardy. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

**CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe.**

**CHIONANTHUS Virginica.** *Sm.* Broad, thick, oval, dark green foliage. Flowers white, very deeply cut, and borne in large, showy, drooping clusters in mid-June. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.; 4 to 6 feet, tree form, \$1.

**CLADRASTIS—Yellow Wood.**

**CLADRASTIS lutea.** *Med.* Charming, open-topped tree with light green, compound foliage, somewhat grayish bark and long, pendulous, wistaria-like racemes of pure white flowers borne in great profusion in June. One of the choicest lawn trees. 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts.; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

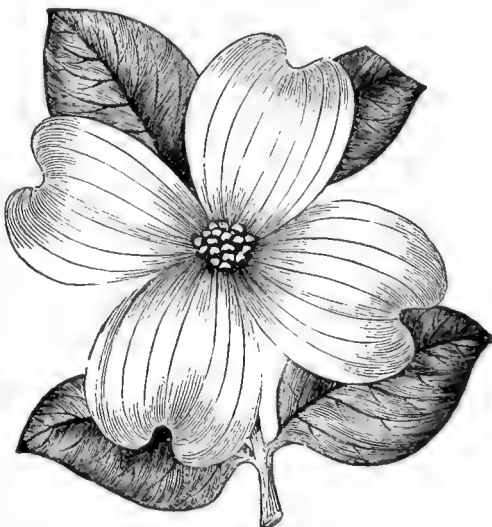
**CORNUS—Dogwood.**

**CORNUS alternifolia** (Alternate-leaved Cornel). *Sm.* Dark green foliage, borne on large, flat, horizontal branches, giving a peculiar character to the tree. Flowers pure white, in flat heads, in July, succeeded by showy clusters of dark blue berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**C. florida** (Flowering D.). *Sm.* A beautiful native, usually forming a many-trunked, large bush, with oval foliage, turning to rich autumn shades. Flowers borne in immense flat heads, pure white and very large, followed by bright crimson fruits. A plant of the highest ornamental merit, either for individual planting or in groups with other trees or shrubs. Succeeds admirably in shady situations, where few other shrubs would thrive. 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts.; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

**C. —, var. rubra** (Red-flowering D.). Charming variety, with rich pink flowers. Fine for contrast with the type. 3 to 4 feet, 75c.; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**C. —, var. pendula** (Weeping D.). A curious and beautiful variety, with a straight trunk, but with side branches of a decided weeping tendency. Very picturesque. 3 to 4 feet, \$1; 5 to 6 feet, \$2.



*Cornus florida*—Flowering Dogwood.

**CRATÆGUS—Thorn.**

Showy, small trees, of easy culture in ordinary soils, with interesting foliage, conspicuous flowers and attractive fruit. Choice for lawn planting.

**CRATÆGUS Azarolus Carrierii.** *Sm.* Deeply toothed, rounded; glossy green foliage; showy flowers tinged with pink, followed by showy dark red, hanging fruit. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

**C. coccinea** (Scarlet T.). *Sm.* Ovate, deeply toothed, light green foliage; showy, pure white, fragrant flowers in clusters, followed by scarlet fruit. A very picturesque, dense-growing lawn tree. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

**C. cordata.** *Sm.* Broad, showy, deeply toothed, light green foliage; small flowers in dense corymbs, followed by intense red fruits. Of irregular, picturesque growth. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

**CRATÆGUS crus-galli** (Cockspur T.). *Sm.* Oval, dark green, glossy foliage; flowers white, tinged with red, followed by scarlet fruit. Dense-growing, picturesque tree, with branches in horizontal layers. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

**C. oxyacantha** (English Hawthorne, or Quick). *Sm.* Densely branched tree, with small, deeply cut foliage, and a profusion of fragrant white flowers, tinged with red in early summer. Useful for single planting, and often used to advantage for hedge and screen purposes. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**C. —, var. alba plena** (Double White T.). Showy clusters of pure white, double, rosette-like flowers. 3 to 5 feet, \$1.

**C. —, var. Paulii** (Paul's Double Scarlet T.). Double scarlet-flowered variety of highest merit. An admirable lawn tree. 3 to 5 feet, \$1.

## EUONYMUS—Spindle Tree.

Small lawn trees of dense growth, with showy foliage, and particularly effective from their abundance of showy fruits in autumn. Adapted to all soils. All assume brilliant autumn coloring of the foliage.

**EUONYMUS atropurpureus** (Burning Bush, or Wahoo). *Sm.* Broad, ovate foliage, turning to most brilliant autumn colors. Flowers small, purple, in great profusion in early spring, followed by masses of deep orange seed vessels. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**E. ælatus** (Winged S. T.). *Sm.* Very densely branched species, with curiously winged dark green foliage and showy crimson fruits. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.

**E. Bungeanus.** *Sm.* A broad spreading, low-branched large shrub or small tree, with long, narrow, light green foliage and a profusion of showy orange seed vessels, which bend the branches beneath their weight in early autumn. One of the most effective of its class. Small plants, 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25.

**E. Europæus** (Common S. T.). *Sm.* Deep green foliage; dark orange fruits. Is equally useful as a lawn tree or for hedge purposes. Especially useful in seashore planting. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**E. latifolius** (Broad-leaved S. T.). *Sm.* Upright habit of growth, with broad foliage and the largest of showy fruits, borne in dense clusters. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

## FAGUS—Beech.

Long-lived ornamental trees, noted for their hardihood, and probably among the oldest of cultivated trees, adapted to a great variety of soils, thriving best in those of a rich, well drained nature.

**FAGUS ferruginea** (American B.). *Lg.* Thick, oval, glossy, rich green foliage; smooth, grayish bark. A tree of beautiful symmetry, and one of the finest natives in cultivation. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

**F. sylvatica** (European B.). *Lg.* Of dense growth, with crinkled, darker, smaller foliage than the American form, but an equally admirable tree. Particularly useful for lawn and screen planting, and admirable as a hedge plant. 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

**F. —, var. heterophylla** (Fern-leaved B.). Beautiful form, with deeply cut fern-like foliage. One of the choicest for lawn planting. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 to 6 feet, \$2.25.

**F. —, var. pendula** (Weeping B.) A most picturesque ornamental tree, with more or less upright central trunk, but with the branches drooping grotesquely toward the ground. This forms a magnificent specimen tree, and should be given an abundance of room for its full development. 2 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

**F. —, var. purpurea** (Purple-leaved B.). Foliage deeply shaded with purple, turning more or less green in midsummer. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50; 4 to 6 feet, \$2.

**F. —, var. purpurea pendula.** A rich, purple-leaved form, combining the grotesque weeping habit of the Weeping Beech with its rich purple foliage. 3 to 5 feet, \$2.50.

**F. —, var. purpurea Riversii** (Rivers' Purple B.). A charming variety, with unusually broad, smooth foliage of a rich blood-purple color in its new growth, changing to a deep, clear purple tinge, which is retained in its effect throughout the summer. A vigorous growing tree, and the most effective and long lived of all purple foliaged trees. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50; 6 to 8 feet, \$2.

**FRAXINUS—Ash.**

**FRAXINUS Americana** (American White A). *Lg.* A much neglected but very worthy tree of extremely rapid growth, with light green foliage and grayish bark. Forms a symmetrical tree, especially adapted for street and lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts.

**GINKGO—Maidenhair Tree.**

**GINKGO biloba.** *Med.* A most picturesque Japanese conifer with broad, peculiarly cut light green foliage, and of unique habit of growth. Useful for street and lawn planting. 4 to 6 feet, \$1; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

**GLEDITSCHIA—Honey Locust.**

**GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos.** *Lg.* A rapid growing, picturesque tree, with very finely cut compound glossy green foliage with branches arranged in horizontal layers, giving a very characteristic effect to the whole. Useful for ornamental planting, and in its thorny type much used for hedge purposes. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**G.** —, var. *inermis* (Thornless H. L.). A selected form, free from spines. Most useful variety for lawn planting. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

**G. macrocarpa** (Large Spined H. L.). *Lg.* Rare Chinese species of vigorous growth, with immense long spines. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**GYMNOCLADUS—Kentucky Coffee Tree.**

**GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis.** *Sm. to Med.* An irregular topped tree, with strikingly ornamental, large, compound foliage, with a peculiarly characteristic bluish green color. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

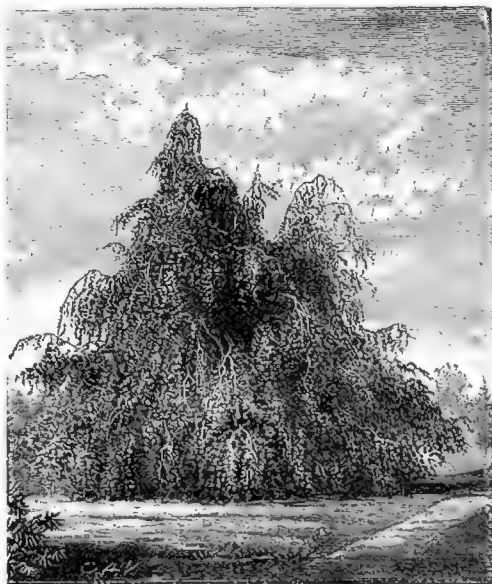
**HALESIA—Silver Bell.**

**HALESIA tetraptera** (Snowdrop Tree). *Sm.* Choice lawn tree of upright, low-branched habit, with long, light green, pointed foliage and drooping, pure white, bell-like flowers, borne the length of the branches in early spring, just as the foliage is opening. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25.

**JUGLANS—Walnut.**

**JUGLANS cinerea** (Butternut). *Med.* An open-topped tree with long, green, compound foliage and grayish bark; bears the well known edible Butternut. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**J. nigra** (Black W.). *Lg.* A vigorous, irregular topped tree, valuable for its fruit, and particularly so for its lumber. Useful for forestry work. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts.



Weeping Beech. (See opposite page.)

## KÆLREUTERIA.

**KÆLREUTERIA paniculata.** *Sm. to Med.* A picturesque Chinese tree, with showy, glossy green compound foliage and large, handsome spikes of deep yellow flowers, followed by highly colored bladder-like seed-pods. One of the best lawn trees, blooming in late summer. 3 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

## LABURNUM—Golden Chain.

**LABURNUM vulgare.** *Sm.* Of upright growth. A bronzy, green-barked tree, with very dark green, clover-like foliage and a profusion of long, chain-like, drooping racemes of rich golden yellow flowers. One of the choicest, requiring a well drained, sheltered situation. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts. ; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

## LARIX—Larch.

A choice class of extremely vigorous growth, thriving in a variety of soils and striking in their characteristic habit and peculiarly pleasing foliage. Early spring and autumn planting is essential.

**LARIX Europæa** (European L.). *Lg.* Of pyramidal habit, with perpendicular trunk, upright tendency of the large branches, and weeping branchlets clothed with light green foliage. Admirable tree for lawn or grove planting. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**L. Kämpferii** (Golden L.). *Sm.* Beautiful Japanese species of dense growth, with broader, light green foliage, often tinted with gold. Choice lawn tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

**L. leptolepis.** *Sm.* A most vigorous variety, with bark of a peculiar reddish tinge. Recently introduced from northern Japan. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

## LIQUIDAMBAR—Sweet Gum.

**LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua** (Bilsted). *Sm.* One of the choicest natives, with beautifully cut aromatic foliage of a rich, dark glossy green during the summer, changing to most brilliant shades of purple and crimson in the fall. A tree of picturesque growth, requiring a well drained and sheltered situation. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

## LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree.

**LIRIODENDRON tulipifera** (White Wood). *Lg.* An indispensable native, with light green, odd shaped foliage and brown twigs. Of vigorous, upright, irregular habit of growth, and in well matured specimens producing showy, tulip-like flowers in shades of orange and yellow. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

## MAGNOLIA.

Trees of the highest ornamental merit, combining broad, showy foliage with the most charming flowers. While the Magnolias are not as easily transplanted as some classes, yet with proper care and the avoidance of fall planting, but little trouble will be met with.

**MAGNOLIA acuminata** (Cucumber Tree). *Lg.* A fine pyramidal tree, with large, oval, dark green foliage and large, though somewhat inconspicuous flowers, followed by very showy bright crimson, cucumber-like fruits. Choice for lawn and street planting. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

**M. glauca** (Sweet Bay). A low-branched small tree, with nearly evergreen, small, oval, thick foliage, glossy green above and distinctly silvery beneath, with small, creamy white, intensely fragrant globular flowers, borne during a long period in the summer. A very choice and rare native. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

*Magnolia stellata*, or *Halleana*.

### MAGNOLIA, CHINESE AND JAPANESE VARIETIES.

These are among the most desirable lawn trees, giving a wealth of showy flowers usually in advance of the foliage, producing an effect not met with in other classes.

**MAGNOLIA conspicua**, or *Yulan* (Chinese White Magnolia). *Med.* A vigorous, open-topped tree, with broad foliage and fragrant, pure, creamy white, showy purple-anthered flowers, borne in the greatest profusion in early spring. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75.

**M. —, var. Alexandriana.** A semi-double, pink-flowered variety. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

**M. —, Neubertiana.** A vigorous variety, with deep, rosy purple flowers. \$2.

**M. —, Soulangeana.** The most popular variety, forming a symmetrical, upright, low-branched small tree with white flowers, the petals of which are flashed with rosy purple at their bases. Extremely floriferous, even in young plants. 2 to 3 feet, \$1; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.

**M. purpurea**, var. *Lennei* (Lenne's M.). *Sm.* Of dense, upright habit, broad, dark foliage, large, showy, deep purple flowers, in abundance in early spring, and again sparingly at intervals throughout the summer. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 to 5 feet, \$3.

**M. speciosa.** *Sm.* A form with flowers similar, but borne later than the variety *Soulangeana*. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50.

**M. stellata**, or *Halleana.* *Sm.* Very dense, low, bush-like growing tree, with small, ovate, glossy green foliage, densely clothing the branches. Fragrant, pure white flowers, semi-double, and borne in great profusion during the first warm days of spring. In many respects the most desirable of its class, but requiring a sheltered situation to prevent its precocious flowers from being injured by early frosts. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.75; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.



**MORUS—Mulberry.**

**MORUS alba** (White M.). *Sm. to Med.* An irregular topped tree, with deeply toothed light green foliage and grayish bark, bearing abundant edible fruit in midsummer. Choice, both as a lawn tree or for hedge purposes. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

**M.** —, var. **Downingii**, or **New American**. An important form, bearing much larger fruit than the type, and in greater abundance. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

**M. Moretti**, var. **pendula** (Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry). *Sm.* A strikingly beautiful lawn tree, usually grafted on a stalk at a distance of several feet from the ground, when its drooping branches form a perfect fountain in effect, with showy, glossy green, deeply cut foliage, while its inconspicuous but edible fruit is no mean consideration. Well tested, and it can be especially recommended. It is best adapted for spring planting. 2-year grafts, \$1 50.

**NYSSA—Tupelo.**

**NYSSA multiflora** (Sour Gum). *Med.* Beautiful native of picturesque habit, quite difficult to transplant, but with showy, glossy, thick foliage, assuming the most brilliant autumn shades. Thrives best in moist soils. \$2.

**OXYDENDRUM—Sorrel Tree.**

**OXYDENDRUM arboreum**. *Sm.* A southern native, with long, broad, showy, glossy green, peach-like foliage, assuming brilliant autumn coloring. Flowers pure white, in showy, broad clusters. Requires sheltered situations in rich, well drained soils. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

**PAVIA—Dwarf Horse Chestnut.**

**PAVIA parviflora**, or **macrostachya**. *Sm.* Beautiful, low-branched, broad-spreading, shrub-like tree, with strikingly ornamental foliage and very long, showy spikes of finely cut pink and white flowers, standing well above and strongly contrasting with the foliage, borne in great profusion in midsummer. Unexcelled for single lawn planting. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

**PHELLODENDRON—Chinese Cork Tree.**

**PHELLODENDRON Amurense**. *Med.* A moderately rapid-growing tree, somewhat similar to the Ailantus, though with shorter leaves and more tree-like in its general appearance. Perfectly hardy, and with foliage of a peculiarly pungent odor when bruised. The fruit is showy and the autumn coloring high. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**PLATANUS—Plane Tree.**

**PLATANUS orientalis**. *Lg.* A most vigorous shade tree, with broad, showy foliage and curiously mottled bark as the tree attains maturity. Choice for lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

**POPULUS—Poplar.**

A peculiarly useful class from its rapidity of growth and adaptability to a great range of soils. For rapid screen planting, this class is unexcelled.

**POPULUS alba** (Silver P., or Abele). *Lg.* A rapid-growing, open, irregular topped tree. Leaves grayish green above, very silvery beneath. Desirable for moist soils and seashore planting. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

**P** —, var. **Bolleana** (Bolleana P.). Of characteristic columnar habit of growth, similar to that of the Lombardy Poplar, but with the bright, silvery foliage of the Silver Poplar, and less proneness to suckering. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cts.

**P** —, var. **nivea**. A charming variety of the type, with larger foliage and a more pronounced feature of the silvery under surface of the leaves. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

**POPULUS alba**, var. *fastigiata*, or *dilitata* (Lombardy P.). *Lg.* The best known tree of the distinctly columnar type, so useful for producing peculiar contrast effects in landscape planting. Of extremely rapid growth, with small, glossy, dark green foliage. Wherever rapidity of growth is desired for screen or shelter planting, this can be used to good advantage. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

**P. deltoides**, var. *Caroliniana*. A very rapidly growing pyramidal tree, with broad, showy, glossy green foliage and grayish bark, showing comparatively little tendency toward suckering, and devoid of the undesirable feature of shedding its seed vessels in early spring. A most popular and valuable tree for street and shelter planting, where rapidity of growth is the main essential. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts.

**P. —**, var. *Van Gærtii*. Distinct form, with a peculiar rich, golden cast to the foliage; desirable for contrast effects. 6 to 8 feet, 75c.

**P. tremuloides** (Aspen P.). *Med.* Small, grayish green foliage, long, slender stalks and distinctly grayish green, smooth bark. Of rapid growth. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts.



*Pyrus Malus*—Flowering Crab. (See page 16.)

### PRUNUS—Plum.

**PRUNUS pissardii** (Purple-leaved P.). *Sm.* A vigorous, small tree, of densely branched, upright growth, with foliage of a distinct reddish purple tinge, becoming deep crimson with the approach of autumn. The most brilliantly colored ornamental tree in the collection, and particularly desirable for contrast foliage effects. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

### PTELEA—Hop Tree.

**PTELEA trifoliata**. A charming, small, low-branched tree, with deep, glossy green aromatic foliage, and bearing showy clusters of winged seed vessels, which have a very characteristic hop-like odor. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**P. —**, var. *aurea* (Golden H. T.). A charming variety, with foliage most beautifully tinged with gold. Very effective. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

## PYRUS.

### PYRUS MALUS—CRAB.

The Flowering Crabs are among the most ornamental lawn trees, best adapted for single lawn planting. They give an abundance of bloom at their proper season, and are adapted for a great range of soils.

**PYRUS Malus coronaria**, var. *Bechtel's Double-flowered Crab*. *Sm.* A dense, upright-growing tree, with a profusion of showy clusters of drooping, double pink, intensely fragrant flowers. A most charming small lawn tree of recent introduction. 50 cts. to \$1.

**P. M. floribunda**, var. *atrosanguinea*. *Sm.* An open-topped, low-branched tree, with glossy, dark green foliage, and with a profusion of white flowers deeply tinged with shades of red, completely hiding the branches in their profusion in early summer, followed by small, pendulous fruits, clinging to the branches throughout the winter. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**P. M. —**, var. *Parkmanii*. *Sm.* A remarkable Japanese form, with very dark green, thick, glossy foliage, and pendulous, deep pink flowers borne in showy clusters in great profusion in early summer. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**P. M. spectabilis**, var. *Kaido*. *Sm.* Broad, light green foliage; dense, upright habit of growth, and very large and showy single white flowers flushed with pink. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**P. M. —**, var. *rosea plena* (Double Pink-flowered Chinese C.). Showy, double pink flowers, produced in great profusion in May. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

### PYRUS SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH.

Choice, dense-growing lawn trees, adapted to a great variety of soils; with highly ornamental foliage and showy flowers and fruit.

**PYRUS Sorbus Americana** (American M. A.). *Sm.* Dark brown bark, pointed buds, deeply toothed, dark green foliage; flowers white, in flat heads, followed by showy clusters of light orange-yellow berries. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

**P. S. aucuparia** (European M. A.). *Med.* Of dense, rounded habit, with light green, deeply toothed foliage, and large and showy clusters of bright scarlet berries. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

**P. S. —** var. *quercifolia* (Oak-leaved M. A.). A beautiful form, denser and of more upright habit than the type, with silvery, deeply lobed foliage and showy fruits. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

**P. S. —**, var. *aurea hybrida* (Golden M. A.). A very distinct variety, with broad, silvery foliage and large, golden yellow fruit. A distinct and vigorous form. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**P. S. aria** (Beam Tree). *Sm.* A dense, low-growing tree, with distinctly bright silvery foliage. Choice for contrast foliage effects. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

## QUERCUS—Oak.

No class is worthy of more extended cultivation than this, combining distinct habit of growth with varied foliage and an adaptability to a great variety of soils, while no trees are of longer livelihood. For lawn, street and park-planting, these will be in demand.

**QUERCUS alba** (American White O.). *Lg.* An immense, broad-spreading, irregular-topped tree, with light green, deeply toothed small foliage. One of the grandest and longest-lived trees. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

**Q. coccinea** (Scarlet O.). *Lg.* Rich, glossy green, deeply cut foliage, turning to brilliant shades of scarlet in fall. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**Q. macrocarpa** (Mossy-cup, or Bur O.). *Lg.* Very broad, handsome foliage, with branches curiously ridged. A tree of vigorous growth, forming a symmetrical, round top. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

**QUERCUS palustris** (Pin O.). *Lg.* Of rapid growth, with graceful, fringed, pyramidal top, and bright, glossy green, deeply cut foliage, assuming rich autumnal colors. Very vigorous, and one of the finest for street and lawn planting. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

**Q. prinus** (Chestnut O.). *Med. to Lg.* Of round topped habit, with thick, chestnut-like foliage, and distinct grayish, ridged bark. A choice and rare form of rapid growth. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

**Q. robur** (English O.). *Lg.* A historic tree, so well known for its longevity, forming a broad-spreading, irregularly rounded top, with small, deeply lobed, dark green persistent foliage. Choice for lawn planting. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

**Q. —, var. fastigiata** (Pyramidal, or Cypress O.). Very distinct in its columnar habit of growth, resembling the Lombardy poplar, but with far greater longevity. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**Q. —, var. pedunculata concordia** (Golden O.). A charming variety, with foliage of a distinctly golden hue, well retained in effect throughout the summer. A very choice lawn tree. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

**Q. rubra** (Red O.). *Lg.* Of rapid, broad-spreading habit of growth, with smooth bark and large, thin, deeply lobed foliage, turning to rich purple and red shades in the fall. One of the best street trees, and admirably adapted as well for lawn and park purposes. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.



*Quercus palustris* (A young Pin Oak).

## RHUS—Sumac.

**RHUS cotinus** (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). *Sm.* A small, low, bush-like tree, with glossy, rounded, aromatic foliage, assuming rich autumn coloring; flowers followed by large masses of very feathery seed vessels, giving the effect of clouds of smoke issuing from the foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**R. cotonoides.** *Sm.* A rare southern species, with broader foliage and of more rapid habit of growth than the last. 2 to 4 feet, \$1; 5 to 7 feet, \$2.

**R. typhina** (Staghorn S.). *Sm.* Broad, open-topped tree, with very long, handsome, compound, light green foliage, changing to rich shades of yellow in the fall. Will thrive in the poorest of soils, if need be. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**RHUS typhina**, var. *laciniata* (Cut-leaved Staghorn S.). A charming variety, with foliage most deeply incised, giving a peculiar fern-like effect to the whole, and, combined with the graceful habit of growth, produces a most picturesque subject for the lawn. \$2.50.

**R. semi-alata**, var. *Osbeckii* (Osbeck's Chinese S.). *Sm.* A broad, open-topped tree, with well developed trunk, and attractive, dark green, compound foliage and very effective terminal panicles of creamy white flowers in July. \$1.

## SALIX—Willow.

A most valuable class, suited to a great range of soils and thriving, contrary to general opinion, in soils of even a dry nature, while they will always succeed in wetter situations than most other trees can withstand.

**SALIX alba** (Common White W.) *Lg.* A broad-spreading, irregular topped tree of most rapid growth, with dark green bark and branches most densely clothed with glossy green, slender foliage. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts.

**S.** —, var. *Britzensis* (Salmon-barked W.). A peculiar variety, in which the bark is of an intense salmon-red hue during the winter months. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**S.** —, var. *vitellina* (Golden-barked W.). A choice form, with bark an intense golden hue; particularly noteworthy during the winter months. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**S. Babylonica** (Babylonian W.). *Lg.* A charming tree of upright habit, but with the side branches and foliage drooping nearly vertically to the ground, forming a picturesque, fountain-like whole. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**S. caprea pendula** (Kilmarnock Weeping W.). *Sm.* One of the best known weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella of oval, light green foliage, thickly clothing the graceful, pendulous branches. 2-year grafts, \$1.

**S. pentandra** (Laurel-leaved W.). *Sm. to Med.* For lawn and street planting the most valuable of its class, from its upright, tree-like habit, straight trunk, and its dense, globular top. The foliage is long, broad, thick, and of a rich, glossy green. Very choice. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**S. purpurea**, var. *pendula*. *Sm.* A most graceful lawn tree, usually grafted at a height of several feet above the ground, on a straight stem, where it forms a loose, more or less pendulous top, with graceful wiry branches, and long and slender, silvery green foliage. A most picturesque tree. 2-year heads, \$1.

**S. regalis** (Royal W.). *Sm. to Med.* A low-branched tree of irregular, dense growth, with foliage of a most distinct silvery color. Very valuable for contrast effects. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**S. Sieboldiana** (Siebold's W.). A very distinct species, of peculiar columnar habit of growth, with narrow, light green foliage. Choice. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**S. Thurlow's Weeping.** A most rapid-growing variety, with long, rich, glossy green foliage and distinctly green bark on the smaller branches. A tree of upright tendency, but with the side branches and foliage very weeping in effect. 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

**S. Wisconsin Weeping.** *Med.* A variety similar in general effect to the Babylonian Willow, but hardy under all conditions, which is not always the case with the true Babylonian Willow. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

## SASSAFRAS.

**SASSAFRAS officinalis.** *Med.* A choice native, with glossy, lobed, aromatic, dark green foliage, forming a bushy topped tree with one or more trunks. 75 cts.

## STUARTIA—American Camellia.

**STUARTIA pentagyna.** *Sm.* A beautiful lawn tree, suited for well drained and sheltered situations, with rounded, dark green foliage and clusters of very showy white flowers, with petals beautifully crimped. A tree of upright growth. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

## SYRINGA—Lilac.

Although not usually recognized as trees, the following species of Lilacs are properly classed as such, and make most beautiful specimens for lawn planting. Adapted to all soils.

### SYRINGA Amurensis.

*Sm.* A Japanese tree of rapid growth, forming a loosely branched, irregular top, with pleasing light green foliage and showy, terminal clusters of pure white, fragrant flowers in June. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

### S. Japonica (Japan Tree

*L.). Sm.* A vigorous, dense, rounded topped tree, with very broad, heart-shaped, thick, rich, glossy green foliage, and a profusion of showy terminal clusters of pure white, fragrant flowers. 4 to 5 feet, \$1; large specimen plants, price on selection.



*Salix Babylonica*—Babylonian Weeping Willow. (See page 18.)

## TAXODIUM — Bald Cypress.

### TAXODIUM distichum

(Cedar C.). *Sm.* A very distinct conifer of pyramidal habit, with reddish brown bark and finely cut, soft green foliage, giving a peculiar characteristic effect. Adapted to deep, well drained soils. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.

### T. Sinensis, var. pendula, or Glyptostrobus Sinensis, var. pendula (Chinese C.).

*Sm.* A very distinct form of narrow, pyramidal growth, with light green foliage; very distinct from *T. distichum*. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

## TILIA—Linden.

A beautiful tree for street and lawn planting, adapted to a great range of soils, forming a fine specimen tree and giving an excellent shade.

**TILIA Americana** (Basswood). *Lg.* Of very rapid growth, gray bark, broad, light green, heart-shaped foliage. Fragrant, inconspicuous flowers. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

**T. Europæa** (Lime, or European *L.*). *Lg.* Of dense, broadly pyramidal habit, small, heart-shaped, deep green leaves and dark brown branches. Beautiful as a specimen lawn tree, and for street planting. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts.

**T. Europæa, var. dasystyla.** *Lg.* A vigorous tree, with showy, heart-shaped, dark, glossy green leaves, and bark of a distinctly golden hue during winter. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.

**T. tomentosa, or argentea** (Silver Lime). *Med.* Showy, heart-shaped foliage, with rich green upper surface and distinctly silvery under-surface, the two contrasting finely when the foliage is disturbed by the wind. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

## ULMUS—Elm.

A class too well known to require extended description, and one which has proved indispensable for ornamental planting. The trees are of rapid growth, of a peculiarly picturesque form, and of great longevity.

**ULMUS Americana** (American E.). *Lg.* Our well-known native, so picturesque in its many varied forms. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

**U. campestris** (English E.). *Lg.* Of upright, regular habit of growth, forming a most picturesque outline, and retaining its small but thickly set foliage longer than other characteristic forms. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

**U. —, var. suberosa** (English Cork-barked E.). A peculiar form of very picturesque growth, with branches most noteworthy ridged with cork-like bark. 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

**U. —, var. suberosa pendula** (The Weeping Cork-barked E.). This varies from the preceding in that the tendency of the tree is more upright, producing a picturesque effect, oftentimes with a most grotesque arrangement of the branches. \$1.50.

**U. —, var. montana Camperdownii.** One of the choicest of weeping lawn trees, usually grafted at a height of several feet from the ground on a straight stem, from which the branches grew out horizontally, but with a drooping tendency, so that eventually they touch the ground, giving the effect of a fountain of rich foliage so thickly set as to hide the branches. 2- to 3-year grafts, \$1.50.

## Evergreen Trees.

The Coniferous forms are indispensable for all ornamental planting, not only for their rich and varied habits of growth and great range of color effect in foliage, which renders them so interesting during the summer months, but also for their permanency in giving the same effect during the winter, at a season when all other classes of plants have lost the greater portion of their interest. Evergreens as a class require more care in transplanting than deciduous trees, on account of their constant sap action. For that reason, the roots should never be allowed to become exposed to the air for a dangerous length of time. Whenever any such tendency appears, the roots should be carefully moistened and the planting attended to with as little delay as possible. Rich or fresh fertilizer should not be placed directly to the roots in planting; in fact, should never be used in connection with Evergreens except as a mulch, so that the fertilizing qualities shall not reach the roots in too great quantity. Specimen trees of many forms can be supplied, prices for which may be had on selection at the nursery.

## ABIES—Fir.

**ABIES Canadensis** [*Tsuga Canadensis*] (Hemlock Spruce). Of upright and rapid growth, with delicate foliage. Handsome as a single specimen, and unexcelled for hedging. 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**A. balsamea** (Balsam F.). *Lg.* Of narrow, pyramidal habit of growth, with dark green foliage with a highly resinous odor. A tree of most rapid habit of growth, succeeding either in extremely wet or well drained situations. 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**A. Cilicica** (Cilician F.). *Med.* A broad-spreading, pyramidal species, with very dark, rich green foliage. \$2.

**A. concolor** (White F.). *Med. to Lg.* A most beautiful species from the Rockies, forming a densely branched, columnar tree, with foliage varying from light green to distinct, glaucous blue or silvery hues. 1½ feet, \$1; 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50.



**ABIES Douglassi** (Douglas F.). *Lg.* A choice western species of vigorous, broadly pyramidal habit of growth, its habit being intermediate between that of the Silver Firs and the Hemlock Spruce, with foliage particularly soft and pleasing to the touch, and varying in the different forms from light green to silver shades. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

**A. firma** (Japanese Silver F.). *Med.* A vigorous, upright-growing variety from Japan, with dark green foliage and double tips. 1 to 2 feet, \$2.

**A. Fraseri** (Fraser's Silver F.). *Med.* A southern species [of perfect hardihood, more dense in its general habit than the ordinary Balsam Fir, with lighter green foliage, more thickly clothing the branches of the tree, and of greater adaptability for ordinary planting purposes, being longer-lived and less liable to lose its lower branches. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

**A. nobilis glaucifolia** (The Silvery Noble F.). *Sm.* This is a western species, with branches very thickly clothed with foliage of a most noteworthy distinct glaucous-green shade, producing nearly a blue effect of the whole. 1 to 2 feet, \$2.50.

**A. Nordmanniana** (Nordman's Silver F.). *Med.* One of the very choicest, forming a broad-spreading, pyramidal tree with thickly set foliage, with the rich, dark, glossy green upper surface contrasting with its distinctly silvery under surface. A beautiful lawn tree, best adapted for well drained situations in good soils. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.



*Abies pectinata*—European Silver Fir.

**A. pectinata** (European Silver F.). *Med.* to *Lg.* Of peculiar, broad spreading habit, with branches in distinct horizontal whorls. \$1.

**A. Veitchii** (Veitch's Silver F.). *Lg.* A choice Japanese species of upright habit and very vigorous growth. Side branches with a characteristic upright tendency; foliage of unusual size, rich, glossy green above and distinctly silvery striped beneath. 2 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

## JUNIPERUS—Juniper.

**JUNIPERUS Chinensis** (Chinese J.). *Sm.* Of dense, bushy habit, with peculiarly rich green foliage, and a drooping tendency of the terminal branchlets. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

**J. communis**, var. *alpina* (Native Prostrate J.). *Sm.* A densely spreading shrub with prickly foliage, varying in color from light green to silvery shades. Choice for lawn or street planting, in dry soils or among ledges. 75 cts.

**J. —, var. aurea** (Golden Prostrate J.). A variety with foliage of a most intense golden hue, turning to brilliant shades of copper and gold during the winter. Very useful for contrast in connection with other Evergreens. 75 cts.

**J. —, var. Suecica** (Swedish J.). A dwarf tree, forming a perfect column of silver-green foliage; very densely branched, perfectly hardy, and adapted for single lawn planting or for groups. 2 feet, 75 cts.

**J. Japonica** (Japanese J.). *Sm.* Of dwarf, extremely dense, more or less rapid and columnar habit of growth, with soft, rich, lively green foliage. 18 inches, \$1.

**J. —, var. aurea** (Golden Japanese J.). A most attractive dwarf form of dense, narrow, pyramidal habit of growth, with spiny foliage of the most brilliant golden shade. \$1.50.

**J. —, var. fœmina variegata** (Variegated Japanese J.). Of similar habit as the type, but very distinct in that the foliage is interspersed with branchlets of pure white and silver. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.75.

**J. Virginiana** (Red Cedar). *Med.* A small, well-known tree of distinctly narrow, conical habit of growth, varying in the color of its foliage from rich, dark green to silvery gray. Choice for planting for contrast effects. 50 cts.

**J. —, var. glauca** (Silvery Red Cedar). A select form, in which the distinct silvery color is noteworthy. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.

**J. —, var. pendula.** A very picturesque, weeping form. \$2.

**J. —, var. Schottii.** A select form, with soft, light green foliage. 2 feet, \$1.50.

## PICEA—Spruce.

**PICEA alba** (White S.). A densely branched, pyramidal tree, with foliage varying in color from soft, light green to silvery shades. Absolutely hardy and adapted to all soils, and while of slower growth than the Norway Spruce, yet far longer lived. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.; 3 to 5 feet, \$1.

**P. Alcoquiana** (Alcock's S.). *Med.* A fine Japanese species of narrow, pyramidal growth, with a distinctly upright tendency to the side branches; foliage rich green above, and of a pronounced silvery hue beneath, which is shown particularly well by the upright habit of the plant. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.50.

**P. Englemanni** (Engleman's S.). *Lg.* A Colorado species of vigorous growth, somewhat resembling the Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce, but of more rapid growth, and with color ranging from rich, dark green to silvery shades. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

**P. excelsa** (Norway S.). *Lg.* The well known species so commonly used for lawn, hedge and screen planting. Of rapid growth, forming a vigorous, pyramidal tree. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**P. —, var. Gregoriana** (Gregory's Norway S.). A very distinct form, making a most dense, spreading, mound-like bush with light green, minute foliage, giving an almost pin cushion like effect. 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 75 cts.

**P. —, var. inverta** (Weeping Norway S.). A most unique form, with a more or less upright trunk, but with side branches drooping vertically to the ground, giving a particularly striking and noteworthy effect. 2 to 3 feet, \$1; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

**P. —, var. pumila** (Dwarf Black S.). A distinct dwarf form of globular habit, with branches so arranged as to give a hedge-hog like effect. \$1 to \$1.50.

**P. nigra**, var. *Doumetti* (Doumetti's Dwarf S.). *Sm.* A globular, low-growing bush of extremely compact growth, with foliage of a peculiar bluish green cast. \$1.

**PICEA orientalis** (Eastern S.). *Med.* A choice species from the shores of the Black sea, forming a densely branched, compact, pyramidal tree with wiry branches, thickly set with short, soft, rich, dark green leaves. 2 feet, \$1.

**P. polita** (Tiger-tail S.). *Med.* A very distinct Japanese tree of vigorous, broadly pyramidal growth of peculiarly graceful port, and extremely stiff, sharply pointed, curved foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

**P. pungens** (Colorado Blue S.). *Med.* This magnificent tree is becoming well known, and while its most silvery forms are among the choicest of lawn trees, yet the less silvery types should not be neglected, as they form sturdy, vigorous trees, of narrow, pyramidal habit of growth, with thickly set, spiny foliage, which varies in the different types from a light, soft green to the well known silvery hue. No tree is hardier or better adapted to a great range of soils, and for lawn planting or for hedge and screen purposes it can be particularly recommended. 2 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

**P. —, var. Kosteriana glauca.** A selected form, in which the noteworthy silvery effect of the foliage is most pronounced. One of the most beautiful lawn trees offered. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2; 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.



*Picea pungens*—Colorado Blue Spruce.

## PINUS—Pine.

**PINUS Austriaca** (Austrian P.). *Lg.* A rapid-growing, broad, rounded tree, with very long, spiny foliage of a light green shade, adapted for all soils, and largely used in sea-shore planting. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

**P. Cembra** (Swiss Stone P.). *Med.* A choice species, somewhat resembling the native White Pine, but of a much denser and more pyramidal habit, retaining its lower branches, and shorter, soft, light green foliage. 1 to 2 feet, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

**P. excelsa** (Bhotan P.). *Med. to Lg.* A rare and choice species from the Himalayan mountains, with larger and more silvery foliage than the White Pine, and with a drooping, spreading tendency quite distinct in its way. In a sheltered and well-drained situation it will make a magnificent specimen. 2 feet, \$1.

**P. pumilio, or Mughus** (Mugho P.). *Dwarf.* A native of France, making a broad-spreading, low, more or less hemispherical bush with dark green, densely tufted foliage, producing a very ornamental effect. Adapted for all soils, and for even the most exposed and sterile situations. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

**P. —, var. nana.** A form more compact and globular in habit than the type. \$1.

**P. Strobus** (White P.). *Lg.* The most ornamental of all native species, forming a symmetrical, vigorous, sturdy, oval-topped tree, with soft, silvery green foliage. Very useful for single planting, or for hedge and shelter or forestry purposes. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.

**P. sylvestris** (Scotch P.). *Sm.* A rapid-growing, globular tree, with distinct reddish branches and thickly tufted foliage of a rich blue color. Succeeds in all soils in very exposed situations. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.

## RETINOSPORA—Japanese Cypress.

A valuable class of trees of great variety of color in foliage, and much distinction in their habit of growth. Adapted to good soils. Particularly useful for grouping purposes.

**RETINOSPORA filifera** (Thread-branched J. C.). *Sm.* Of beautiful, pendulous habit of growth, with the side branches forming a cascade of foliage of rich, soft green. Very distinct. 1 to 2 feet, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75.

**R. —, var. aurea.** A very distinct form, with the foliage most beautifully flecked and tinted with gold. Rare and noteworthy. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

**R. obtusa** (Obtuse-leaved J. C.). *Sm.* A broadly pyramidal bush, with foliage of the clearest glossy green arranged in broad, flat layers, giving a characteristic effect to the whole. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.

**R. —, var. nana** (Dwarf Obtuse-leaved J. C.). A remarkable dwarf form, with foliage arranged in curious, flat, rounded branchlets, and of a rich, deep, glossy green color. Choice for grouping. \$1 to \$3.

**R. pisifera** (Pea-fruited J. C.). *Sm.* Quite similar in habit and foliage to the *R. obtusa*, but with somewhat finer cut and more glaucous foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.

**R. —, var. aurea.** A charming variety, richly tinged with gold. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.

**R. plumosa** (Plume-like J. C.). *Sm.* A broadly pyramidal bush, with dense, upright habit, with the rich, soft, green foliage most delicately cut, giving a rich, plume-like appearance to the whole plant. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts.; 2½ to 3 feet, \$1.50.

**R. —, var. argentea** (Silver-tipped J. C.). A charming, globular variety, with foliage beautifully interspersed with silver. 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts.

**R. —, var. aurea** (Golden Plume like J. C.). A charming variety, with foliage richly tinged with gold throughout. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**R. squarrosa** (Squarrose-leaved J. C.). *Sm.* A most charming species of upright, columnar habit of growth, with its finely cut, soft foliage most richly tinged with silver throughout. One of the most effective, and particularly desirable for its contrast effect. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts.

## SCIADOPITYS—Umbrella Pine.

**SCIADOPITYS verticillata** (Parasol Fir). *Sm.* A rare and most desirable Japanese Evergreen of dense, pyramidal habit of growth, with broad, rich, glossy green, leathery, yew-like foliage, arranged conspicuously in whorls along the branches, giving a particularly characteristic and noteworthy effect. Rare and very desirable. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.75; 3 to 4 feet, \$5.

## TAXUS—Yew.

**TAXUS adpressa** (Japanese Y.). *Sm.* A dwarf, spreading, bush-like Evergreen, with soft, rich, deep green foliage, and showy, pale pink berries. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.

**T. baccata** (European Y.). *Sm.* An irregular, upright, extremely dense-growing tree, with foliage of the darkest, richest green and showy, deep crimson berries. Adapted to well drained, protected situations only. 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts.

**T. —, var. aurea** (Golden Y.). A charming variety, with foliage richly shaded with gold. Hardier than the type. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.

**T. —, var. Canadensis** (American Y., or Ground Hemlock). *Sm.* A low, broad-spreading bush, with soft green foliage and showy, dark crimson berries. A much neglected native, worthy of extended use, and particularly adapted for shaded situations, where few other plants will succeed. 75 cts.

## THUYA—Arborvitæ.

A class of easiest culture in good soils. Well adapted for a great variety of uses, and the highly colored dwarf varieties are particularly useful for grouping with other Evergreens for bedding purposes. Tall varieties are much used for screen and shelter purposes.

**THUYA occidentalis** (American A.). *Sm. to Med.* Of upright, columnar habit, with very glossy green foliage and of bushy, rapid growth. Much used for hedge purposes, and equally desirable for lawn planting, singly or in groups. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**T. —, var. Columbia** (White-tipped A.). A beautiful variety of compact growth, with the young foliage of a conspicuous white color, contrasting vividly with its dark green older foliage. 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts.

**T. —, compacta.** A dwarf, globular form, with soft, rich green foliage. 50 cts.

**T. —, var. George Peabody.** Of compact, upright habit, with foliage richly tipped with gold. One of the most brilliant golden colored Evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

**T. —, var. globosa.** A globular bush of very dense habit, with foliage of a lighter green than the variety compacta. 75 cts.

**T. —, var. Hoveyi** (Hovey's Golden A.). A choice form of upright, globular habit, with curious, flat, perpendicular branches radiating from the center in a noteworthy manner. Foliage of a soft, pleasing green shade, tinted with shades of gold. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts.

**T. —, var. pyramidalis** (Pyramidal A.). Of unusually upright, columnar habit of growth, with foliage of the most vivid, rich green, with less of a tendency to bronze winter shades than the ordinary type. Choice plant for individual planting or grouping. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

**T. —, var. Sibirica** (Siberian A.). *Sm.* Of broadly pyramidal habit, with thicker, denser, richer green foliage than in the ordinary type, and particularly desirable for low hedge purposes. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts.

**T. —, var. Vervæneana** (Vervane's Golden A.). Charming form of a similar though looser habit than the type, but with foliage beautifully interspersed with shades of gold. 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts.



Thuya—Arborvitæ.

## Street Shade Trees.

Of these we can offer a very fine stock in trees that have been transplanted and carefully trained for this purpose. A personal inspection of the stock will convince one of its superiority. Larger quantities than mentioned below can be supplied at special rates on application.

	Doz.	100
<b>Catalpa speciosa</b> , 6 to 8 ft. . . . .	\$4 00	\$30 00
<b>Chestnut</b> , American Sweet, 5 to 7 ft. . . . .	6 00	
<b>Elm</b> , American, 6 to 8 ft. . . . .	4 00	30 00
“ “ 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	6 00	40 00
“ “ English, 7 to 9 ft. . . . .	5 00	35 00
<b>Horse Chestnut</b> , 5 to 7 ft. . . . .	8 00	50 00
<b>Linden</b> , American, 6 to 8 ft. . . . .	5 00	40 00
“ “ 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	9 00	60 00
“ “ European, 6 to 8 ft. . . . .	5 00	35 00
“ “ 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	9 00	60 00

	Doz.	100
<b>Maple</b> , Silver or White, 6 to 8 ft. . . . .	\$4 00	\$30 00
“ “ 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	9 00	50 00
“ “ Norway, 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	6 00	40 00
“ “ 10 to 12 ft. . . . .	9 00	60 00
“ “ 6 to 8 ft. . . . .	4 00	25 00
“ “ Sycamore, 6 to 8 ft. . . . .	6 00	
“ “ Rock, or Sugar, 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	8 00	40 00
“ “ 10 to 12 ft. . . . .	10 00	75 00
<b>Poplar</b> , Lombardy, 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	4 00	35 00
“ “ Cottonwood, 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	4 00	25 00

## Hedge Plants.

### DECIDUOUS.

	Doz.	100
Barberry, Common, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	\$1 50	\$10 00
" Purple-leaved, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 50	10 00
" Thunberg's Japanese, 10 to 15 in. . . . .	1 50	10 00
Buckthorn, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 00	6 00
Cornel, or Red Ozier, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 25	7 00
Hawthorne, English, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 25	7 00
Honeysuckle, Bush, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 50	8 00
" Morrow's, 2 ft. . . . .	1 25	8 00
Indian Currant, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 25	8 00
Lilac, Common, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 25	8 00
Privet, California, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 00	5 00

	Doz.	100
Privet, Common, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	\$1 00	\$5 00
" Irbotes, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 25	7 00
" Media, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 25	8 00
Quince, Japanese, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1 50	10 00
Spiraea, Golden, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1 75	10 00
" Thunberg's, 12 to 18 in. . . . .	1 75	10 00
" Van Houtte's, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1 75	10 00

### EVERGREENS.

Arborvitae, 18 to 24 in. . . . .	\$2 00	\$10 00
" " 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	5 00	35 00
Hemlock Spruce, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	3 00	20 00
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2 50	15 00

## Deciduous Shrubs.

An indispensable class, combining the utmost range of season, color, form and bloom, with varying habits and adaptability to a great range of soils. A careful selection will give an interesting range of flower and foliage effect from early spring until hard frost. Pruning to keep the shrubs in proper shape is advisable, but should be done judiciously by thinning out, in order to preserve the natural characteristic habit of each shrub. The comparative heights of the various shrubs are indicated as follows:

*Lg.* Large. Shrubs attaining a height at maturity of 10 to 12 feet.

*Med.* Medium. Shrubs not exceeding 6 feet in height at maturity.

*Sm.* Small. Shrubs not exceeding 3 feet in height at maturity.

*Dwf.* Dwarf. Shrubs of a dwarf, globular habit, seldom exceeding 18 inches in height at maturity.

Prices noted are for well-developed shrubs of the sizes noted. Specimen plants for immediate effect can often be supplied at special rates, given on selection.

### AMORPHA—False Indigo.

**AMORPHA fruticosa** (False Indigo). *Med.* A rapid-growing, spreading bush, with light green, compound foliage, and showy, terminal spikes of deep purple flowers with conspicuous golden anthers. Particularly desirable for its rapid growth and adaptability to all soils. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

### AMYGDALUS—Almond.

**AMYGDALUS communis**, fl. pl. (Flowering A.). *Med.* Small, peach-like, undulate foliage and beautiful, very showy double white flowers, completely clothing the branches with the unfolding of the leaves in early spring. 35 cts.

**A. —, var. rosea plena** (Double Pink A.). One of the best old-fashioned shrubs, with its wealth of double pink flowers. 35 cts.

### ANDROMEDA.

**ANDROMEDA Mariana** (Stagger Bush). *Sm.* A dwarf, dense-growing shrub, with oval leaves, red-barked twigs and showy clusters of white flowers in June. 75 cts.

**A. speciosa** (Showy A.). *Sm.* A rare shrub, with long, oval, light green foliage, distinctly brownish yellow bark and very showy, drooping clusters of pure white bell-shaped, drooping flowers. 75 cts.

## ARALIA—Angelica.

**ARALIA pentaphylla** (Five-leaved Aralia). *Med. to Lg.* A rapid-growing Japanese shrub of broad, irregular habit, with rich, glossy green, deeply lobed foliage and green-barked, spiny branches, turning to a peculiar silvery gray color in winter. 25c.

## AZALEA.

A deservedly popular class, all of more or less dense habit of growth, with good foliage and a profusion of flowers combined with a great range of color, rendering them indispensable for use both for individual lawn planting and in groups or masses with other shrubs. Beds of the Mollis and Ghent varieties are among the most useful for early summer decoration of lawns.

**AZALEA arborescens** (Smooth A.).

*Med. to Lg.* Of irregular growth, with long, oval foliage, light green above and silvery beneath, bearing a profusion of deliciously fragrant pure white flowers with conspicuous pink stamens, in July. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.

**A. calendulacea** (Flame A.). *Lg.*

Thicker, darker green, rougher foliage than the last, flowers borne in showy clusters in great profusion, varying in color from light buff-yellow through shades of orange to deepest flaming scarlet. One of the most noteworthy shrubs, and adapted to a great range of soils. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.

**A. Mollis.** A most desirable class of hybrids, with extremely large and showy flowers, borne in very dense clusters just in advance of the unfolding of the foliage, with flowers ranging in color from white, through shades of buff and orange, to deepest crimson. All are dwarf-growing, and particularly useful wherever rich and abundant flower effect is required in early summer or late spring. Named varieties can be supplied 12 to 15 inches, \$1; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50. Unnamed seedlings, combining the same range of color, 12 to 18 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50.

**A. nudiflora** (Pinxter Flower). *Med. to Lg.* Of upright growth, with beautiful rose-pink flowers, that completely clothe the branches in May. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts.

**A. Pontica** (Ghent A.). A charming class of hybrids of dense growth, with showy flowers ranging in color from pure white, through shades of orange and yellow to deep scarlet, and in some instances very double. These flowers are borne in showy, dense clusters, with the unfolding of the leaves in early summer. Named varieties can be supplied, but a satisfactory selection of varieties is by color. Named varieties, 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50; 12 to 15 inches, \$1. Unnamed varieties, seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50.

**A. Vaseyi** (Vasey's A.). *Sm. to Med.* With light green foliage, and bearing an immense profusion of flowers in light and darker shades of china-pink, and with a charming soft fragrance. A most floriferous species of recent introduction, with flowers borne in advance of the foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**A. viscosa** (White Swamp Honeysuckle). *Med. to Lg.* Of upright habit, with thick, oval, glossy green foliage and showy clusters of intensely fragrant white flowers beautifully tinged with pink, and borne in June and July. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts.



*Azalea Mollis.*



### BERBERIS—Barberry.

**BERBERIS Neubertii** (Neubert's B.). *Med.* Of dense, upright habit, with dark, rich green, broad, holly-like foliage. Distinct. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts.

**B. Thunbergii** (Thunberg's Japan B.). *Sm. to Med.* A most valuable species, of broad, dense, hemispherical habit, with small, shining, green foliage, assuming the most brilliant autumn colors, and with brilliant scarlet, pendulous berries the length of the branches and clinging to the plant throughout the winter. Much used for hedge and lawn planting, and one of the finest shrubs offered. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts.; 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts.

**B. vulgaris** (European B.). *Med.* A well-known shrub of upright habit, with clean foliage and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers in June, followed by deep red berries. Much used for hedging and grouping purposes. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**B. —, var. purpurea** (Purple-leaved B.). A choice, purple-leaved form. Choice for contrast foliage effects. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

### CALYCANTHUS—Spice Bush.

**CALYCANTHUS floridus** (Carolina Allspice.). *Med. to Lg.* Broad, oval, glossy, deep green foliage and curiously formed, deep chocolate-colored flowers at intervals throughout the summer. Both foliage and flowers are richly aromatic when bruised. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.; 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts.

### CARAGANA—Siberian Pea Tree.

**CARAGANA arborescens.** *Lg.* A large shrub, often with a well developed tree-like trunk with rounded top, compound foliage, and clusters of showy, yellow flowers in June. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**C. frutescens.** *Med.* A dense, semi-pendulous-growing shrub, with dark green, small, compound foliage, and clusters of showy, bright yellow flowers in June. 75c.

### CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush.

**CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis.** *Med.* A broad-spreading shrub, with oval, glossy foliage, and bearing a profusion of globular, bell-like heads of white flowers in midsummer. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

### CLETHRA—White Alder.

**CLETHRA alnifolia** (Sweet Pepper Bush.). *Med.* Dark green, oval foliage, and showy terminal spikes of pure white flowers, of an intense fragrance in August. One of the best low-growing shrubs of dense, upright habit. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

### COLUTEA—Bladder Senna.

**COLUTEA arborescens.** *Lg.* A European shrub of very vigorous, upright growth with compound foliage and clusters of yellow and bronze, pea-shaped flowers, followed by curious bladder-like seed vessels. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

### CORNUS—Dogwood.

**CORNUS paniculata.** *Lg.* An upright shrub with irregular top, and oval foliage of a light green color, and a great profusion of small, showy clusters of pure white flowers in June, followed by conspicuous white berries. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**C. sanguinea** (Red Ozier). *Lg.* Of rapid, broad-spreading growth, with broad, pointed foliage and flat cymes of showy white flowers. Bark of a distinct reddish tinge in winter. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**C. —, var. elegantissima variegata.** One of the most beautiful variegated shrubs, with foliage beautifully margined and splashed with white. Very distinct and choice for contrast effects. 35 cts.

**CORNUS sericea** (Silky C.). *Lg.* Thin, silky, ovate, pointed foliage, white flowers and steel-blue berries. Choice for belt planting on account of its vigorous, rapid growth. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**C. sibirica** (Siberian Red Ozier.). *Lg.* A vigorous, broad shrub with showy, pleated, broadly-oval foliage and an abundance of flat heads of pure white flowers, followed by pearly white berries. Bark of glowing crimson shades during the winter months. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**C. stolonifera.** *Lg.* A low-growing, broad-spreading species, with dark red bark and broad foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**C. —, var. aurea** (Golden-barked Ozier.). A distinct form, with bark of a rich, golden yellow, very pronounced during the winter months. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

### CORYLUS—Filbert.

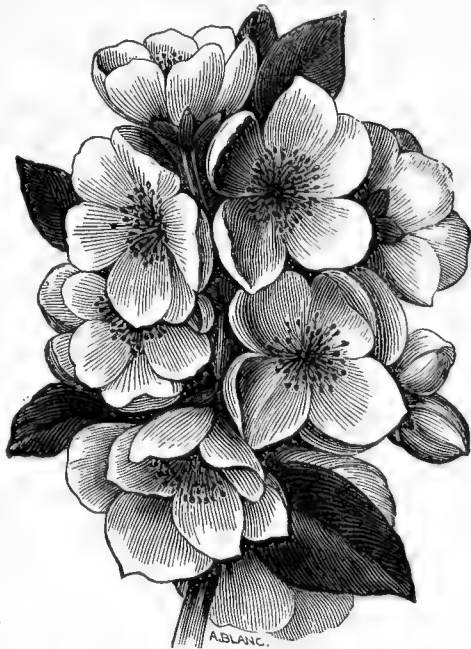
**CORYLUS avellana**, var. *atropurpurea* (Purple-leaved F.). *Lg.* A very vigorous, upright, broad shrub, with immense, rounded, ribbed foliage, of a pronounced blood-purple tinge, fading to shades of coppery purple in midsummer. 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

### CYDONIA—Japan Quince.

**CYDONIA Japonica** (Scarlet J. Q.). *Med.* One of the most useful shrubs, from its vigor of growth; with good foliage of rich, healthy green color, and bearing a profusion of bright scarlet berries just in advance of the opening of the leaves in spring. Useful for hedge, screen and single lawn planting, and particularly effective when grouped with the following. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**C. —, var. alba** (White J. Q.). Single, pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**C. Maulei** (Maule's J. Q.). *Med.* A choice species with smaller foliage and denser, lower habit of growth, and bearing the utmost profusion of showy, deep orange-red flowers. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts.



*Cydonia Japonica*—Scarlet Japan Quince.

### DAPHNE—Mezereon.

**DAPHNE Mezereum** (Common M.). *Dwf.* A dense, upright shrub, with narrow, loose foliage, but with branches thickly studded with small, fragrant, purple flowers in early spring, followed by bright scarlet fruits. The earliest-blooming hardy shrub. 10 to 12 inches, 50 cts.

**D. —, var. alba** (White M.). Pure white flowers, followed by deep orange fruits. 10 to 12 inches, 50 cts.

### DESMODIUM—Sweet Pea Shrub.

**DESMODIUM penduliflorum**, or *Lespedeza Sieboldii*. *Med.* A choice shrub, properly described under *Lespedeza Sieboldii*.

## DEUTZIA.

**DEUTZIA crenata**, var. *fl. pl.* (Double-flowered D.). *Lg.* Of vigorous, upright habit, with ovate, thick, rough-surfaced foliage, and bearing a profusion of double white flowers often tinged with shades of purple and brown, borne in showy clusters the length of the branches. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**D. —**, var. *alba plena* (Double White D.). A choice variety, with very double, pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**D. —**, var. *Pride of Rochester*. A unique and very floriferous form, in which the showy clusters of beautiful double flowers are richly shaded with rose-purple. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**D. gracilis** (Japanese Snowflower). *Sm.* A well-known species of rounded habit of growth, with small, light green foliage, completely hidden in May and June with a wealth of densely clustered, pure white flowers. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts.

## DIERVILLA—Weigelia.

**DIERVILLA candida** (White W.). *Lg.* A most vigorous, upright-growing shrub, with broad, oval, light green, soft foliage, grayish bark, and bearing a wealth of showy clusters of purest white, slightly fragrant flowers throughout the summer. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**D. rosea** (Pink W.). *Lg.* Of broader, more irregular habit of growth than the last, with darker foliage and clusters of pink flowers richly shaded with white and purple shades. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**D. —**, var. *Desboisii* (Desbois' W.). A dark rose colored variety. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**D. —**, var. *variegata* (Variegated W.). *Med.* A dense-growing variety of rounded habit, with foliage most beautifully striped and marbled with gold and green. 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts.

**D. Stelznerii** (Stelzner's W.). A profuse-blooming variety, with very deep red flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

## ELEAGNUS—Oleaster.

**ELEAGNUS longipes** (Japanese O.). *Lg.* The finest species of the class, forming a broad-spreading, rounded shrub, with oval, smooth, wavy margined foliage, dark green above and silvery beneath. Branchlets clothed with a distinct reddish brown bark. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but are followed by the most brilliant crimson, pendulous, long-stemmed fruits, whose surface is thickly dotted with spots of gold, giving a most unique ornamental effect. The fruit is of a rich, acid flavor, edible in its raw state, but improved by cooking. A graceful and ornamental shrub, adapted for single lawn planting or for grouping purposes. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

## EUONYMUS—Spindle Tree.

**EUONYMUS Americanus**, var. *obovatus*. *Dwf.* A choice, broad-spreading shrub of low growth, with very light green foliage, green-barked branches and inconspicuous flowers, which are followed by a profusion of pendulous, showy orange and scarlet fruits. Useful for covering banks and grouping with other shrubs. 25 cts.

**E. linearis**, or *nanus*. *Sm.* A pretty, loose-topped shrub, with very narrow, dark green foliage thickly studded with dark, reddish purple fruits in autumn. 35 cts.

## EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush.

**EXOCHORDA grandiflora**. *Lg.* A choice shrub from northern China, forming a broad, rounded bush, with light brown bark. Light green, oval foliage and very showy, large terminal clusters of pure white, mock orange-like flowers, with distinct and showy, greenish tinged centers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.



*Deutzia gracilis*—Japanese Snowflower. (See preceding page.)

### FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell.

**FORSYTHIA Fortunei** (Fortune's G. B.). *Lg.* Of vigorous, upright, irregular habit of growth, with thick, glossy green foliage, light brown bark and myriads of showy, small, fragrant rich yellow flowers, borne the length of the branches in advance of the opening of the foliage. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

**F. Sieboldii** (Siebold's G. B.). *Lg.* A vigorous form, with rich yellow flowers in great profusion. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**F. suspensa** (Weeping G. B.). *Lg.* Of picturesque, semi-pendulous habit, with light lemon-yellow flowers; very floriferous and attractive. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.; 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts.

**F. viridissima.** *Med.* Of vigorous, open habit of growth, with grayish barked branches, broad, thick, glossy green foliage and yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

### HALESIA—Silver Bell.

**HALESIA Meehani.** *Lg.* Distinct from the snowdrop tree—noted under Deciduous Trees—in its more rounded, bush-like habit of growth, rounded, dark green, pleated foliage, and thickly clustered, short-tubed, wide-mouthed white flowers. Rare. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.

### HAMAMELIS—Witch Hazel.

**HAMAMELIS Virginiana.** *Lg.* Of vigorous, broad habit, with large, light green foliage, and a curious habit of bearing its thickly clustered, small, curiously twisted-petaled yellow flowers in early winter, after the foliage is dropped. The latest blooming of all shrubs. Very interesting. 25 cts.

## HIBISCUS—Althea, or Rose of Sharon.

A fine class of upright habit, with grayish winter bark, broad, deep green, deeply lobed foliage, and a profusion of flowers in midsummer. While specimens are found far to the north of us, yet well drained, protected situations are usually essential to the best results with this native of Asia Minor. Valuable for individual lawn planting, or for grouping with other shrubs.

**HIBISCUS Syriacus** (Single Purple A.). *Lg.* Showy, single, purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**H.** —, var. *foliis variegata* (Buist's Variegated-leaved A.). A choice variety, with foliage beautifully variegated with creamy white and green. Choice for contrast effects. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

**H.** —, var. *flora plena* (Double Purple A.). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**H.** —, var. *rubra plena* (Double Red A.). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**H.** —, var. *totus albus* (Single White A.). A most charming variety, bearing a profusion of single, immaculate white flowers. One of the choicest and very effective. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

**H.** —, var. *variegata fl. pl.* (Double Variegated-flowered A.). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

## HIPPOPHÆ—Sea Buckthorn.

**HIPPOPHÆ rhamnoides.** *Lg.* Of vigorous, dense, upright growth, with spiny, dark twigs, very thickly clothed with bright silvery gray willow-like foliage. Inconspicuous flowers, followed by bright orange berries. Choice for contrast effects, thriving even in poor soils and under seashore exposures. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

## HYDRANGEA.

An indispensable class of easiest culture, with broad, healthy, rich green foliage, and producing a wealth of flowers in late summer, when blooming shrubs are not common. Useful for single lawn planting, and particularly effective in groups or for belt planting.

**HYDRANGEA arborescens.** *Med.* Of broad, rounded habit of growth, with oval, light green foliage and flat heads of light flowers. 2 feet, 25 cts.

**H. paniculata** (Panicked H.). *Lg.* A vigorous, broad, irregular-topped shrub, with showy, oval, dark green foliage and large terminal clusters of creamy white flowers, borne in greatest profusion in late August. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

**H.** —, var. *grandiflora* (Large-panicked H.). A deservedly popular variety, in which the dense, showy, terminal panicles often attain a breadth and length of a foot, with flowers white tinged with cream, and turning to charming shades of pink and purple with age. One of the most effective late-blooming shrubs grown. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

**H.** —, var. *grandiflora*, **Tree Form.** Specimen shrubs, trained to a single trunk-like stem, and with a dense, rounded top. Under such conditions fine specimens can be produced, giving the effect of a small lawn tree. \$1.

**H. radiata.** *Sm. to Med.* A very choice species, with broad, very handsome, heart-shaped foliage, with deep bluish green upper surface and very distinct under-surface. White flowers in showy flat heads. Very effective for lawn and belt planting, from the contrast color effect produced by the disturbance of the foliage by the wind. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

**H. vestita.** *Med.* Of dense growth; very similar in foliage and flower effect to *Hydrangea paniculata*, but bearing its flowers at least a month earlier than the better known form. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

## HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort.

**HYPERICUM aureum.** *Sm.* A dense, globular bush with thick, oval glaucous-green foliage, completely studded for several weeks during midsummer with its wealth of showy, large, golden yellow flowers. One of the choicest. 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts.

**HYPERICUM densiflorum.** *Sm. to Med.* Upright habit; narrow, soft green, glossy foliage and small lemon-yellow flowers in midsummer. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

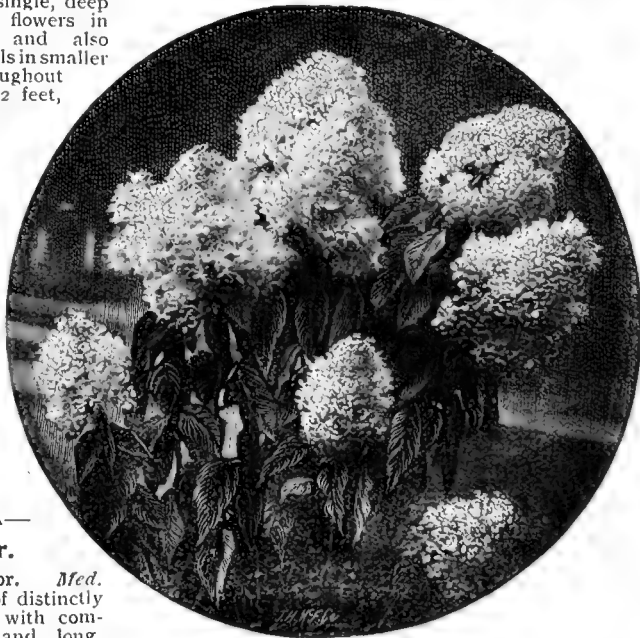
**H. Kalmianum** (Kalm's St. John's Wort). *Sm.* Of looser habit than the first, with narrower, rich green foliage and smaller bright yellow flowers. Does well even in shady spots. 2 feet, 25 cts.

### KERRIA (Corchorus)—Globe Flower.

**KERRIA Japonica** (Japanese G. F.). *Sm.* A beautiful shrub of graceful, open habit, with slender green branches clothed with pointed soft green foliage and thickly studded with single, deep golden yellow flowers in early summer and also borne at intervals in smaller quantities throughout the summer. 2 feet, 25 cts.

**K. —, var. flora plena.** Very double, globe-like, deep golden-yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**K. —, var. foliis variegatis** (Variegated G. F.). Of dwarf, more rounded habit than the type, with foliage beautifully edged and striped with silver. 25 cts.



*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.* (See preceding page.)

### LESPEDEZA—

#### [6] Bush Clover.

**LESPEDEZA bicolor.** *Med.*

A dense shrub of distinctly upright habit, with compound foliage and long, showy terminal panicles of dark reddish purple flowers, borne in midsummer. 35 cts.

**L. Sieboldii.** *Sm.* Pea-shaped flowers, borne in long, drooping clusters the length of the branches in great profusion. Specially noteworthy, and can be strongly recommended. 35 cts.

### LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

A class of rapid-growing shrubs with pleasing foliage, showy flowers and ornamental fruits. Particularly useful for hedge purposes and equally desirable for grouping with other shrubs in forming belts and screens.

**LIGUSTRUM Ibota** (Ibota's P.). *Lg.* Of upright habit, with oval, light green foliage, dark gray bark and terminal clusters of creamy white flowers followed by shining black fruits. Perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**L. Meadia.** Similar to the last except in its broader, denser, more pendulous habit 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium** (California P.). *Lg.* A most vigorous, upright-growing shrub, with thick, glossy, oval, shining green foliage, well retained into the winter months. Indispensable as a hedge plant, but requiring a well-drained situation and slight protection for best results. The ideal hedge plant were it absolutely hardy under all conditions. 20 cts. each, \$10 per 100.

**L. vulgaris** (Common P.). A broad-spreading, loose-topped species of dense growth, with small, dark green, persistent foliage, white flowers and black fruits. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

### LINDERA—Fever Bush.

**LINDERA benzoin** (Benjamin B.). *Lg.* Of upright habit, with oval, deep, glossy green, aromatic foliage; flowers yellow, and studding the branches in spring. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

### LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

**LONICERA Albertii**, or *hispida* (Albert Regel's Bush H.). *Dwf.* A very graceful, low, globular bush with long, narrow, silky, willow-like foliage of a glaucous green color, and drooping clusters of china-pink flowers in July. 35 cts.

**L. fragrantissima** (Fragrant Bush H.). *Lg.* A broad-spreading bush of graceful habit, with light green, oval foliage and light buff or creamy white, intensely fragrant flowers, borne the length of the branches in early spring. 25 cts.

**L. Morrowii** (Morrow's Bush H.). *Lg.* A broad-spreading, vigorous bush, with dark, oval foliage and buff-yellow flowers, borne the length of the branches in early summer, and followed by brilliant scarlet or showy orange fruits, which cling to the branches until winter. Particularly useful from its rapidity of growth and profuse and showy fruit effect. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**L. Tartarica** (Tartarian Bush H.). *Lg.* Of rapid, upright growth, with grayish bark, oval foliage, and showy pink and white flowers in early summer. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**L. —, var. alba** (White Tartarian B. H.). A choice variety with pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**L. —, var. grandiflora** (Pink Tartarian B. H.). A very large-flowered form, with deep, rich pink and white flowers in early summer. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

### MYRICA—Bayberry.

**MYRICA cerifera** (Candleberry, or Wax Myrtle). *Med.* A handsome, dense-growing shrub of rounded habit, with rich, dark green, persistent foliage. A shrub thriving in the poorest soils and most exposed situations. 25 cts.

### PÆONIA—Pæony.

**PÆONIA Moutan** (Tree Pæony). A broad-spreading, low-growing shrub, with thicker, lighter green foliage than that of the ordinary Pæonies, and bearing a profusion of extremely large and showy semi-double flowers, varying in color from light pink to darkest scarlet. A very noteworthy plant, adapted to well drained, sheltered situations. \$1 to \$1 50.

### PHILADELPHUS—Syringa, or Mock Orange.

A class of strong-growing, vigorous, broad-spreading shrubs of graceful habit, bearing a wealth of white flowers in early summer, and adapted to a great variety of soils. For single lawn planting these are much used, as well as for massing with other shrubs. The following are the most distinct of a long list of varieties:

**PHILADELPHUS coronarius** (Garland S.). *Med.* A dense-growing, upright shrub, with light green, rounded foliage and innumerable clusters of intensely fragrant, pure white flowers in June. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts.



**PHILADELPHUS coronarius**, var. *foliis aureis* (Golden-leaved S.). Of even denser habit than the type, with foliage most richly tinted with shades of gold; well retained in its intensity of color effect throughout the season. One of the highest colored golden-foliaged shrubs offered. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts.

**P. Gordonianus** (Gordon's S.). Of extremely vigorous growth, with grayish bark and broad foliage on long, arching stems, and bearing a profusion of large, showy, pure white flowers in late June. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

**P. grandiflorus** (Large-flowered S.). *Lg.* Somewhat similar in habit to the last, but with very large, pure white, slightly fragrant flowers. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

**P. Lemoinei** (Lemoine's Hybrid S.). *Med.* A beautiful form, of dense habit of growth, with thickly set, small, pointed foliage of a light green, and a wealth of intensely fragrant, pure white flowers of medium size. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts.



Philadelphus—Syringa, or Mock Orange.

### POTENTILLA—Cinquefoil.

**POTENTILLA fruticosa** (Hardhack). *Dwf.*

A low-growing shrub of rounded habit of growth, with small, airy, light green, silky foliage, and a constant succession throughout the summer of small, showy yellow flowers in clusters. 12 to 18 ins., 25c.

### PRINOS—Black Alder.

**PRINOS lævigata** (Smooth Winterberry). *Lg.* An upright shrub, with dark bark, oval, deep green foliage. Flowers inconspicuous, but followed by brilliant scarlet fruit studding the length of the branches and giving a highly ornamental effect. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

**P. verticillata** (Winterberry) *Lg.* Oval, dark green foliage with grayish bark and inconspicuous flowers, followed by dense masses of brilliant, orange-red fruits clustering along the length of the branches and giving a very unique effect, lasting throughout the winter. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

### PRUNUS—Plum.

**PRUNUS triloba** (Double-flowered P.). *Lg.* A broad-spreading, tree-like bush, with dark barked twigs, deeply toothed, ovate foliage, which is preceded by an abundance of extremely showy, slightly fragrant, very double, rich pink flowers completely bending the branches beneath their weight of bloom. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

### RHAMNUS—Buckthorn.

**RHAMNUS Catharticus** (Common B.). *Lg.* A vigorous, broad-spreading bush, with good foliage, particularly adapted for belt planting, and much used as a hedge plant. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**R. Emeritinus.** *Med.* A very distinct species, with showy, handsome, broad, dark-green, handsomely pleated foliage. \$1.

**R. Purshiana** (Pursh's B.). *Lg.* A western species of more upright habit, with longer, much broader, smoother foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

## RAODOTYPUS—White Kerria.

**RHODOTYPUS** *kerrioides*. *Med.* A vigorous shrub of upright, graceful habit, with very light green ovate foliage, and a constant succession of showy, single white flowers throughout the summer months, followed by clusters of shining black berries. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

## RHUS—Sumac.

**RHUS** *aromatica* (Fragrant S.). *Med.* A rapid-growing shrub of broad habit, with deeply lobed, highly polished, aromatic foliage, which takes on the most charming autumn coloring. Useful for covering banks and for grouping with other shrubs. 35 cts.

**R. copallina** (Dwarf S.). *Sm.* Of dense, low habit, with compound, glossy green foliage, assuming intensely brilliant autumn shades. Choice for massing. 35 cts.

**R. glabra** (Smooth S.). *Lg.* A desirable native, with rich green, compound foliage of a sub-tropical effect, assuming rich shades of orange and scarlet in fall. Flowers greenish white, in dense terminal clusters, followed by reddish fruits. 25 cts.

**R. —, var. laciniata** (Cut, or Fern-leaved S.). A charming variety, in which the foliage is very deeply cut, giving a most attractive, fern-like appearance to the entire plant. 50 cts.

 See Trees, for other forms of Sumac.

## RIBES—Currant.

**RIBES** *aureum* (Golden C.). *Med.* A vigorous, upright shrub, with smooth, deeply lobed foliage and intensely fragrant yellow flowers borne in the greatest profusion in showy clusters in spring. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

## ROSA—Rose.

### Single-flowered Varieties.

A class that is rapidly coming into popularity, combining vigor of growth and abundance of bloom with great range of blooming season and range in color and size of flowers. While they are well adapted for use in the Rose garden, yet they also have an additional use in masses by themselves, or in connection with other shrubs, and in belt planting. All those mentioned below are perfectly hardy and adapted to all soils.

**ROSA** *lucida* (Shining-leaved R.). *Sm.* A dense, rounded bush, with shining, dark green foliage and a succession of rich, clear, rosy red flowers, followed by scarlet fruits. 25 cts.

**R. —, var. alba.** A rare, pure white-flowered variety of the last, with charming fragrance. The flowers are of the purest white, with waxy petals, and are borne in greatest abundance. A plant of the highest merit. \$1.

**R. lutea** (Harrison's Yellow R.). *Sm.* An old favorite of upright habit, with very spiny, dark brown branches, showy, finely cut foliage, and a wealth of large, showy, deep yellow flowers in June. 25 cts.

**R. multiflora Japonica.** *Lg.* A most vigorous, broad spreading shrub, with long, arching, spiny branches, light green foliage, and an immense profusion in June of white, sometimes tinged pink, fragrant flowers, borne in very large and showy terminal panicles, followed by richly colored masses of persistent fruits. 35 cts.

**R. —, var. Dawson.** A charming variety, bearing an immense profusion of semi-double, fragrant, deep pink flowers. 35 cts.

**R. nitida.** *Sm.* Of dense habit, with shining foliage, assuming bright autumn coloring and brilliant red flowers, followed by dark crimson fruits. 25 cts.

**ROSA rubiginosa** (Sweetbrier, or Eglantine). *Med.* Of very upright habit, with very spiny branches, finely cut, soft green, highly aromatic foliage, and medium-sized pink flowers of charming fragrance, freely produced in June, followed by showy, persistent, orange-red fruits. 25 cts.

**R. rubrifolia** (Red-leaved R.). *Med.* A rare and unique species of open, graceful habit, with foliage richly tinged with shades of purple, and retaining its peculiar tint throughout the summer. Flowers small, pink, borne in June and followed by showy masses of dark crimson fruits. Choice for contrast foliage effect. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts.

**R. rugosa** (Ramanas R.). *Med. to Lg.* A most beautiful species, with broad-spreading, rounded habit, with foliage of the richest glossy green and broader



Rosa Wichuraiana—Japanese Trailing Rose.

and more ornamental than that of any other species, setting forth to the highest effect its showy clusters of fragrant, single, dark crimson flowers, borne in almost constant succession throughout the summer, and followed by masses of large, showy, crimson fruits. A fine hedge plant and useful for single planting or grouping on the lawn. Choice shrub for seashore planting. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

**R. —, var. alba** (White Ramanas R.). A beautiful variety, with flowers of purest white, followed by bright orange-red fruits. Choice for contrast effects. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts.

**R. setigera** (Prairie R.). *Lg.* A most vigorous shrub, forming a broad bush with graceful, arching stems, and can be trained to advantage as a climber. Soft green, highly ornamental foliage, bearing in mid-July a prolific abundance of very showy, large, rich pink flowers, often hiding the foliage under its wealth of bloom. A very valuable species, particularly in view of its late blooming habit. 35 cts.

**R. Wichuraiana** (Japanese Trailing R.). A Japanese species of highest ornamental merit, with deeply cut, thickly set, darkest glossy green foliage, which is almost evergreen in its nature. The plant covers the ground with a thick mat of foliage, often making a growth of 8 to 10 feet in a year. Admirably adapted for covering banks and walls, it can also be used equally as well on trellises. The flowers are pure white, charmingly fragrant, and borne in showy clusters in such abundance as almost to hide the foliage in late June. 35 cts.

### HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The following list comprises the cream of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses and such as can best be recommended for ordinary garden soils. Roses will always be the most popular of all garden plants. No class is more easily raised when a proper understanding of the conditions is to be had. Rich soil is an imperative necessity, and care must be taken that an abundance of water be given the plants in seasons of drought. The soil can hardly be made too rich by the addition of stable and other fertilizers. Budded plants, which in those varieties which naturally lack vigor is the only practical way in which they can be successfully raised, should be so planted that the graft is covered to a depth of 2 or 3 inches below the natural surface of the soil. With this precaution there is little danger of trouble resulting from suckers. Most failures in rose-growing can be traced to a lack of understanding of this essential in planting budded plants. Roses on their own roots are very practicable in those varieties whose natural vigor enables them to make satisfactory growth in this manner, but it is difficult to make up a large collection of Roses and include the wide range of color which can be supplied by nurserymen in sorts on their own roots. Roses when received from the nurserymen should be pruned back very severely and a thick mulch of strawy manure is desirable as a winter protection. In spring all dead tips should be removed, and strong, vigorous buds on low, bushy plants will give a greater abundance of bloom than those allowed to expend their energy in straggling growth. The plants offered herewith are first-class; plants 2 years old, which with proper planting conditions, will give an abundance of bloom the first season. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted.

- Abel Carriere.** Velvety crimson with brilliant center.  
**Alfred Colomb.** Brilliant crimson, large, full, globular and fragrant.  
**Anna de Diesbach.** Rich carmine pink; large, full, and fragrant.  
**Baroness Rothschild.** Light pink, shaded rose; very large, cup-shaped.  
**Captain Christy.** Very double; flesh with deep center.  
**Charles Lefebvre.** Bright velvety scarlet; of full, fine form.  
**Coquette des Alpes.** White tinged blush; good shape and size.  
**Duchess of Albany.** A sport from La France, with thicker buds and deeper pink color; very double, exceedingly fragrant.  
**Earl of Dufferin.** Brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded maroon; large, full, finely formed and very fragrant.  
**Fisher Holmes.** Deep, glowing crimson; large, full and very fragrant.  
**General Jacqueminot.** Bright, glowing crimson; moderately double and very fragrant.  
**Gloire de Margottin.** Brilliant scarlet; semi-double, large, fragrant.  
**John Hopper.** Bright rose with carmine center; large, full and free.  
**Jules Margottin.** Crimson-rose; large, full, slightly fragrant.  
**La France.** Silvery rose, changing to pink; very fragrant.  
**Louis van Houtte.** Crimson-maroon; medium size; highly perfumed.  
**Mabel Morrison.** White, tinged blush; flat, but very double flower.  
**Madame Gabriel Luizet.** Delicate pink, cupped; very large and full.  
**Magna Charta.** Bright pink and carmine; fragrant, full and globular.  
**Margaret Dickson.** Of magnificent form; purest white with very faint flesh center; large, shell-shaped petals of great substance; fragrant.  
**Marshall P. Wilder.** Cherry carmine, very double fragrant; fine.  
**Mrs. John Laing.** Soft pink; very large and full; exceedingly fragrant.  
**Paul Neyron.** Deep rose; very large; a constant bloomer.  
**Pierre Notting.** Deepest maroon, edged crimson, fragrant; large, full and globular.  
**Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep velvety crimson, shaded red; fragrant.  
**Ulrich Brunner.** Large; brilliant cherry red; very vigorous, and a constant bloomer.  
**Victor Verdier.** Rosy carmine, with deeper edged petals; large, full and free.



Stanwell's Perpetual Rose.

**MOSS ROSES.**

**Blanche Moreau.** *Lg.* Full, double, white; buds very deeply mossed. 35 cts.

**Crested Moss.** Very fragrant, double pink flowers; very heavily mossed in the bud. 35c.

**Salet.** Light rose, very large and full; richly mossed. 35 cts.

**White Bath.** Very double; pure white, tinted with blush. A prolific and nearly continuous bloomer. 35 cts.

**SUMMER ROSES.**

**Harrison's Yellow.** See under Single Roses.

**Madame Georges Bruant.** Of sturdy, vigorous habit, with light green foliage and masses of densely clustered, very fragrant, semi-double, pure white flowers; very beautiful in the bud. 35 cts.

**Madame Hardy, or Old Cottage.** Of vigorous, upright habit, with very intensely fragrant, pure white flowers in June. One of the most beautiful varieties. 35 cts.

**Madame Plantier.** Of bushy habit, with purest white, extremely double, fragrant flowers in large, showy clusters. 35 cts.

**Persian Yellow.** Finely cut foliage, dark brown bark and a profusion of very double, globular, rich yellow flowers. 35 cts.

**Stanwell's Perpetual.** Of bushy habit, with small foliage and a constant succession of double, medium-sized, delicate pale blush flowers, borne in almost constant succession throughout the summer. 35 cts.

**CLIMBING ROSES.**

**Baltimore Belle.** Double; pale blush, tinged with white. 50 cts.

**Crimson Rambler.** The most vigorous-growing, prolific and handsome climber in the collection, often growing 8 to 10 feet in a season, with broad, handsome foliage, bearing in midsummer a profusion of very double, darkest crimson flowers in dense terminal clusters. Perfectly hardy; most desirable of its class. 50 cts.

**Dawson.** See under Single Roses.

**Queen of the Prairies.** Showy, double, dark red flowers in dense clusters. 50 cts.

**Yellow Rambler.** A vigorous climber, with good foliage and a succession of double, pale yellow, fragrant flowers. Hardest of double yellow climbing Roses. 50 cts.

**Wichuraiana.** See under Single Roses.

### RUBUS—Bramble.

**RUBUS laciniatus** (Flowering B.). *Med.* A rampant-growing, broad-spreading, trailing shrub, with very deeply cut, fern-like, dark green foliage, very spiny branches and white flowers in clusters, followed by shining black berries. Choice when treated either as a shrub or as a vine. 35 cts.

**R. odoratus** (Flowering Raspberry). *Med.* Of graceful habit, with very broad, handsome, soft green foliage, and showy, dark red flowers, borne in clusters throughout the summer. Will thrive in shaded situations. 25 cts.

### SAMBUCUS—Elder.

**SAMBUCUS Canadensis** (Common E.). *Lg.* A most vigorous native, forming a large, broad-spreading bush, with dark green foliage and very showy flat heads of the purest white flowers in July, followed by masses of deep purple berries. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**S. nigra, var. aurea** (Golden E.). *Lg.* A broad spreading, rapid-growing bush with its foliage most richly tinted with brilliant shades of gold, giving a very characteristic effect. Very useful for contrast with darker foliaged shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

### SPIRÆA—Meadow Sweet.

**SPIRÆA arguta**. *Med.* A beautiful, new Japanese species of graceful, rounded, airy habit, with light, glossy green, narrow foliage and purest white flowers, borne in immense profusion, studding the branches their entire length in advance of the foliage. One of the earliest blooming shrubs, and attractive in all stages of growth. 25 cts.

**S. callosa, or Japonica**. *Med.* Of vigorous, open habit with very large flat, showy heads of dark pink flowers. An almost continuous bloomer. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**S. —, var. alba** (Fortune's Dwarf White S.). A very dense-growing, globular bush, with light green foliage, and an almost constant succession of very showy heads of purest white flowers. 25 cts.

**S. —, var. Anthony Waterer**. *Dwf.* A dense, low bush, with a constant succession of showy heads of deep blood-red flowers. Fine. 25 cts.

**S. —, var. Bumalda** (Bumald's S.). *Sm.* Of dense, upright habit, with a constant succession of deep rosy pink flowers in showy flat heads. 25 cts.

**S. —, var. superba**. *Med.* Showy heads of pink and white flowers. 25 cts.

**S. crispifolia** (Bull's S.). *Dwf.* A very unique Japanese species, with curiously crisped green foliage and terminal heads of rosy red flowers. Of very dwarf, compact growth. 25 cts.

**S. opulifolia** (Nine Bark). *Lg.* A very vigorous, broad-spreading shrub of arching habit, with broad, rich green foliage and clusters of white flowers the length of the branches. 25 cts.

**S. —, var. aurea** (Golden S.). A very charming variety, with foliage richly tinged with gold. Choice for contrast effects. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**S. prunifolia** (Bridal Wreath S.). *Lg.* Of very distinct, upright habit, with small, oval, dark green, glossy foliage, assuming the most brilliant autumn coloring; flowers pure white and very double, completely enveloping the plant with their wealth of bloom in early spring. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**S. Reevesii, or Cantonensis**. *Med.* Of graceful, broad-spreading, dense growth and semi-pendulous habit, with long, deeply toothed, light green foliage and a wealth of pure white flowers in dense clusters the length of the branches in early summer. 25 cts.

**S. sorbifolia** (Ash-leaved S.). *Med.* A broad-spreading bush with very distinct, compound, light green foliage and immense terminal panicles of purest white flowers in July. Very effective for grouping and thrives in partial shade. 25 cts.

**S. —, var. flore plena**. A charming variety, with very double flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

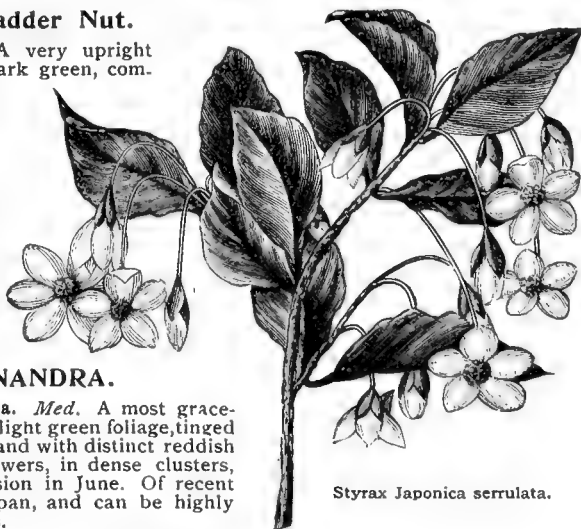
**SPIRÆA Thunbergii** (Thunberg's S.). One of the most beautiful of its class. Of peculiarly graceful, rounded habit, forming a broad-spreading bush, with long, willow-like, narrow, light green foliage. White flowers, borne in the greatest profusion with the opening of the foliage in the spring. Beautiful as a single lawn specimen, for hedge purposes, or for massing with other shrubs. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts.

**S. Van Houttei** (Van Houtte's S.). *Med. to Lg.* Deservedly one of the most popular ornamental shrubs. Of peculiarly graceful habit, forming a broad, upright bush with arching stems, glossy green, toothed, ovate foliage, and bearing showy clusters of bluish white flowers in early June in such profusion as to completely bend the branches under their weight. Choice for single lawn planting, for hedge purposes, or for massing with other shrubs. 25 cts.

### STAPHYLEA—Bladder Nut.

**STAPHYLEA colchica.** A very upright bush, with smooth, dark green, compound foliage, bearing showy, pendulous racemes of pure white wax-like flowers, fragrant and bell-shaped. 50 cts.

**S. trifoliata.** *Lg.* A distinct variety, with thicker, broader foliage, and shorter clusters of intensely fragrant, creamy white flowers; a very pretty shrub. 50 cts.



*Styrax Japonica serrulata.*

### STEPHANANDRA.

**STEPHANANDRA flexuosa.** *Med.* A most graceful shrub, with glossy, light green foliage, tinged with shades of pink, and with distinct reddish branchlets; white flowers, in dense clusters, borne in great profusion in June. Of recent introduction from Japan, and can be highly recommended. 25 cts.

### STYRAX.

Though usually classed as trees, yet in the vicinity of Boston these seldom attain to other than large shrubs. While not absolutely hardy, yet in sheltered situations and with good drainage they form fine specimens.

**STYRAX Japonica serrulata.** *Lg.* Long, graceful, light green foliage; flowers purest white and bell-shaped, hanging along the branches at the axils of the leaves. 75c.

**S. Obassia.** *Lg.* Of more upright growth, with darker green, heart-shaped, broad foliage, and terminal spikes of drooping, purest white flowers in June. \$1.

### SYMPHORICARPUS—Snowberry.

**SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus.** *Med.* Of upright, dense habit of growth, with narrow, oval, dark green foliage and clusters of pink and white flowers, followed by large, showy, pure white fruits, hanging on the branches until winter. 25 cts.

**S. vulgaris** (Coral Berry). *Sm.* A vigorous, broad-spreading shrub with arching stems; oval, glossy foliage and pink flowers studding the branches, followed by dark red fruits. Thrives even in poor soils. 25 cts.

**S. —, var. variegata.** A vigorous form of the last, with foliage beautifully marbled with gold. Choice for contrast. 25 cts.

## SYRINGA—Lilac.

An indispensable shrub for all ornamental planting, showing a great range in color and season of bloom and with varied habits in foliage. All thrive in ordinary soils. The Hybrid Lilacs, which have been recently introduced, are of the highest merit. The collection noted below is one of the finest in the country, having been raised with the utmost care to insure the best returns.

**SYRINGA Chinensis** (Rouen L.). *Lg.* A broad-spreading, upright bush of open, graceful habit, with pointed, dark, glossy green foliage and immense terminal heads of deep, rosy purple flowers, borne in the greatest profusion in late June. The vigorous, graceful habit of the plant renders it one of the most desirable of the class. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**S. Emodi** (Mt. Emodus L.). *Lg.* Of very dense, upright habit, with broad, oval, thick, shining green foliage and close heads of white flowers. 35 cts.

**S. —, var. variegata.** A charming variety, with foliage distinctly edged with yellow. 35 cts.

**S. Japonica.** A most beautiful species, of such vigorous growth as to class among the small trees; described under Deciduous Trees.

**S. Josikæa** (Lady Josika's L.). *Lg.* Very thick, glossy green, undulate foliage and dark purple flowers in medium spikes in June. Forms a large, upright bush. 35 cts.

**S. ligustrina.** A charming and very vigorous tree-like species of peculiarly graceful habit; described under Deciduous Trees.

**S. oblata.** *Lg.* New Chinese species, with very large, thick, heart-shaped, rich, glossy green foliage and dense clusters of pure white flowers. \$1.

**S. Persica** (Persian L.). *Lg.* A most graceful bush of broad-spreading habit, with very narrow, dark, glossy green foliage and clusters of very fragrant, light lilac flowers. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

**S. villosa.** *Lg.* A rare, late-blooming, Chinese species, with pale green, thick, very broad, oval foliage and of broad, vigorous habit of growth, bearing showy clusters of fragrant, light purple flowers tinged with white. \$1.

**S. vulgaris** (Common L.). *Lg.* The well-known, vigorous variety, so valuable for massing, with its abundant and showy clusters of attractive, deep lilac flowers. A useful hedge plant. 25 cts.

**S. —, var. alba** (Common White L.). More upright in growth than the type, with broader, thicker, light green foliage, and bearing its charmingly fragrant, pure white flowers in greatest abundance. 35 cts.

## HYBRID LILACS.

After having tested on our grounds for 6 years a large number of the most highly recommended Hybrid Lilacs, we believe that the following list includes the very finest and best of this beautiful class. We import new varieties annually which are carefully tested, and those that we find to possess real merit and distinction are added, but unfortunately we find many of the later introductions disappointing from their lack of distinction and merit over other sorts. No class of recently introduced plants is more worthy of extended use than this, combining as it does vigor of growth and variety in habit with great range of color and prolific bloom. Thriving in all soils, the best results are obtained with good culture. Used as single lawn specimens, or for grouping with other shrubs, these will prove of highest ornamental merit.

**Ambroise Verschaffelt.** Clear, pale pink, in very large, showy trusses. \$1.

**Amethyst.** Large panicles of bluish lilac, borne in great, showy profusion. \$1.

**Bertha Damman.** Immense trusses of intensely fragrant white flowers. A very prolific bloomer. \$1.

**Cerulea superba.** Very large trusses of amethyst color. A very vigorous, strong grower. 50 cts.

**Jean Bart.** A striking novelty, with dark red buds and double, rich claret-rose flowers when developed. \$1.



## HYBRID LILACS, continued.

**Madame Lemoine.** One of the most beautiful, with extremely large panicles of intensely fragrant, double, pure white flowers. \$1.

**Philemon.** Darkest wine-purple, in long terminal panicles. A vigorous, upright, prolific variety. A choice variety. \$1.

**Pyramidalis.** Very large, double flowers, of a rich, claret-rose, in showy, pyramidal spikes.

**Professor E. Stockhardt.** Of dwarf habit, with immense, broad trusses of reddish lilac.

**Rothmagensis Metensis.** Of loose habit of growth, with very long and showy panicles of pale, reddish lilac. Vigorous.

**Senator Volland.** Choice, new double, rosy red variety, with flowers in large spikes.

**Sonvenir de la Spaeth.**

Very distinct, with immense, compact, cylindrical spikes of deep purple-red flowers. \$1.50.

**Virginal.** Very large truss of purest white flowers with very charming odor.



Madame Lemoine.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 75 cts. each.

## VIBURNUM—Arrow Wood.

A valuable class, comprising a unique range in habit of growth with showy foliage, and in some instances, particularly attractive flowering effects. All are of easiest culture, and adapted for single lawn planting or for grouping in plantations and massing with other shrubs.

**VIBURNUM cassinoides.** *Med.* Of dense, rounded habit, with soft, glossy green, rounded foliage, white flowers and small fruits; red, turning to blue. 35 cts.

**V. dentatum** (Arrow Wood). *Lg.* Of vigorous, upright habit, with very clean, healthy, broad, rich, glossy green dentate foliage, showing to best advantage the flat heads of pure white flowers, followed by clusters of deep steel-blue berries. One of the best natives. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

**V. lantana** (European Wayfaring Tree). *Lg.* Of broad, globular habit, with thick, silky foliage and showy, rounded heads of white flowers and bright scarlet fruit. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.



*Viburnum plicatum*—Japanese Snowball.

**VIBURNUM lentago** (Sheepberry). Smooth, ovate, dark, glossy green foliage, assuming rich autumn colors; fragrant, creamy white flowers in dense clusters, followed by deep red berries, changing to black with age. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

**V. molle.** A very vigorous, broad-spreading shrub, with very handsome, shining, ribbed foliage and showy heads of pure white flowers in early summer, followed by showy clusters of brilliant blue berries, which contrast to fine effect. 50 cts.

**V. opulis** (High Bush Cranberry). *Lg.* Of broad, upright habit, with large, broad toothed, light green foliage, grayish bark; flowers pure white, borne in showy flat heads followed by drooping clusters of brilliant red berries, which remain on the branches throughout the winter. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**V. —, var. nana** (Dwarf Guelder Rose). A very distinct variety, forming a low, globular bush; useful as a hedge plant. 25 cts.

**V. —, var. sterilis** (Guelder Rose, or Common Snowball). One of the best known old-fashioned shrubs, producing its showy, pendulous, globular flower heads of white in great abundance in early summer. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

**V. plicatum** (Japanese Snowball). *Lg.* A very vigorous shrub of broad, open habit, with handsome, richly pleated, soft, velvety foliage, and bearing in early summer along the entire length of the branches handsome, globular clusters of purest white flowers, producing a most charming effect. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs, less addicted to insect pests than the more commonly known Snowball. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.; extra specimens, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

**V. prunifolium** (American Black Haw). *Lg.* Smooth, glossy green, plum-like foliage; white flowers in May and June, followed by black fruit. 35 cts.

**V. tomentosum.** *Lg.* Of very vigorous, open habit, with handsome, soft, ovate foliage, and a profusion of very showy flat cymes of purest white flowers in early June. 50 cts.

**V. Sieboldii.** *Lg.* Beautiful, light green, oval, flat foliage, with showy, flat cymes of white flowers and broad clusters of intensely scarlet fruit. A beautiful shrub, that would be attractive for its foliage alone. Fine as a single lawn specimen. \$1 to \$1.50.

## Evergreen Shrubs.

Useful not only for their highly ornamental foliage and flower effect during the summer, but with the added charm of giving a variety in foliage and habit during the winter months, when other shrubs are less attractive.

Prices, where not quoted, of definite sizes, are for stock of the usual size, varying in height according to the natural vigor and characteristics of the varieties. Large specimen shrubs can often be offered which are capable of producing immediate effect, the prices of which are given upon application at our Nursery.

### ANDROMEDA.

**ANDROMEDA Catesbæi.** *Med.* A charming evergreen shrub of beautiful habit, producing long, arching stems, thickly clothed with broad, thick, pointed, rich, dark, glossy green foliage, and bearing at the axil of each leaf drooping spikes of white buds in early fall, giving the effect of flowers throughout the winter, although they do not fully develop their beauty until early spring. Useful for grouping with other shrubs, and specially suited for planting in shaded situations. 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

**A. floribunda** (Lily-of-the-Valley Tree, or Fetter Bush). *Sm.* A very dense-growing, evergreen shrub of rounded, broad spreading habit, with oval, dark green foliage, and a profusion of terminal panicles of showy, whitish flower buds borne in late summer, and giving a flower effect throughout the winter, but not opening until spring. Very choice. 9 to 12 inches, \$1; 12 to 18 inches, \$2.

**A. Japonica** (Japan Lily-of-the-Valley Tree). *Dwf.* Of more upright habit than the last, with somewhat longer foliage and larger panicles of flowers, more drooping in habit. Very beautiful. 9 to 12 inches, \$1; 12 to 18 inches, \$2.

**A. polifolia** (American Rosemary, or Moorwort). *Dwf.* A dense, low-growing, finely branched shrub, with grayish bark and peculiar, narrow, glaucous-green foliage, with a silvery undersurface, and showy clusters of deep pink and white flowers in May. 75 cts.

### BERBERIS—Barberry.

**BERBERIS aquifolia**, or *Mahonia aquifolia* (Ashberry). *Sm.* Of dense and irregular habit, with very broad and handsome, glossy, willow-like foliage of a rich green, showily tinged with coppery shades, and assuming the most brilliant purple tints in autumn. Flowers yellow and fragrant, borne in showy masses in May, and followed by large clusters of steel-blue berries. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

### DAPHNE—Garland Flower.

**DAPHNE Cneorum.** One of our most beautiful hardy evergreens, forming a broad-spreading, almost prostrate clump of narrow, light green foliage, thickly set with an almost constant succession of showy, rounded clusters of rich, rosy pink, intensely fragrant flowers. 50 cts.

### ILEX—Holly.

**ILEX opaca** (American H.). *Lg.* A rare and most beautiful native shrub, resembling the English Holly in all respects except that the foliage is of a lighter green color. A broadly pyramidal bush or small tree of absolute hardihood. \$2.

### KALMIA—Mountain Laurel.

**KALMIA glauca** (Pale L.). *Dwf.* A low, thin-branched shrub with narrow, light green foliage, silvery beneath, and bearing a profusion of small, rounded clusters of pale, purple, beautifully formed flowers in late June. \$1.

**K. latifolia** (Mountain L.; Calico Bush). *Vg.* In many respects our most beautiful native shrub, forming a rounded, densely branched evergreen shrub, with thick, oval, shining green foliage, and bearing in mid-June its large and showy clusters of most beautifully formed flowers, varying in color in its various types from pinkish white to dark, pink shades. One of the finest shrubs for single lawn planting, thriving in partial shade, and particularly useful for grouping with Rhododendrons and other broad-leaved evergreens. 1 foot, 75 cts.; 2 feet, \$1.50.

## RHODODENDRON.

One of the most charming classes, combining elegant foliage of an evergreen nature with a wealth of marvellously formed, beautifully colored flowers.



*Rhododendron maximum.*

Of easy growth under proper conditions, which do not necessitate other than a good, fibrous soil, free from an admixture of lime. While leaf-mold or peat in limited quantity are advisable where easily obtainable, yet they are by no means a necessity for the successful culture of Rhododendrons. Where a sheltered, shady situation is at hand, such conditions are productive of a more vigorous growth than an open, exposed situation, although dense shade is detrimental, in that the flowering effect is lessened. Particular attention has been given to the selection of the following varieties, and only those varieties that can be especially recommended for their hardiness are included. This list has been selected with care, and with the advice of one of the largest private growers of Rhododendrons in America, whose personal knowledge, based on absolute trial, gives every assurance that they can be depended upon.

While Rhododendrons are most generally planted during the spring, it is perfectly practical to move them successfully in mid-September or early October, the only requirement under such conditions being that a thick mulch be used in order to keep the frost from stopping the action of the roots as long as possible.

**RHODODENDRON** *Catawbiense*. *Med.* to *Lg.* The type from which most of the hybrid varieties have originated. Of dense habit, with showy, evergreen foliage, and producing its very showy clusters of light purple and rosy violet flowers in June.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, \$1 to \$2.50.

**R. maximum** (Great Bay). *Lg.* A very desirable native, forming a broad-spreading, large bush, with beautiful, long, thick, rich, glossy green foliage, and a profusion of heads of showy flowers varying in color from nearly pure white, through shades of light pink, often with showy yellow throats. While the flower heads are not as large as in the hybrid varieties, yet they are borne in great profusion and produce a fine effect. Useful for grouping with other Rhododendrons, and specially suited for growing in shaded situations. The latest growing of all hardy Rhododendrons. 12 to 15 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.

### NAMED SORTS OF RHODODENDRONS.

**Album elegans.** Very large, white flowered, fine form.

**Album grandiflorum.** White, tinged with blush.

**Atrosanguineum.** Rich, dark purple.

**Caractacus.** Rich red; free bloomer.

**Charles Bagley.** Cherry red; fine broad truss.

**Charles Dickens.** Dark red; one of the best.

**Delicatissimum.** A vigorous-growing variety. Broad truss of white, tinged with blush.

**Everestianum.** Of broad, dense habit of growth, large clusters of rosy lilac flowers, with beautiful, crimped petals.

**Lady Armstrong.** Pale rose; beautifully spotted.

**Old Port.** Rich plum.

**Roseum elegans.** Fine, clear rose.

Price, 1 1-2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.

### YUCCA—Thread and Needle Plant.

**YUCCA filamentosa** (Thread and Needle Plant). *Dwarf.* A most interesting evergreen of semi-tropical effect, with long sword-like, dark green evergreen foliage, with curious thread-like filaments hanging from the edges. In June an immense spike of creamy white, pendulous, lily-like, fragrant flowers is borne well above the foliage on a long, clean stem. A plant adapted to all soils, and thriving in the most sterile situations and under the bleakest conditions of exposure. Well adapted for seashore planting. See illustration on front cover page. 50 cts.

## Climbing Vines.

### ACTINIDIA.

**ACTINIDIA polygama.** A rapid-growing Japanese vine, with broadly lanceolate, deep, shining green foliage and bearing fragrant, white, black-anthered flowers in showy, flat clusters in June. Of extremely rapid growth. Choice for the rapid covering of walls, trellises and screens. 35 cts.

### AKEBIA.

**AKEBIA quinata.** A rapid climber of dense growth, with rich, green, clover-like foliage and pendulous clusters of dark purple flowers, borne at the opening of the foliage. 35 cts.

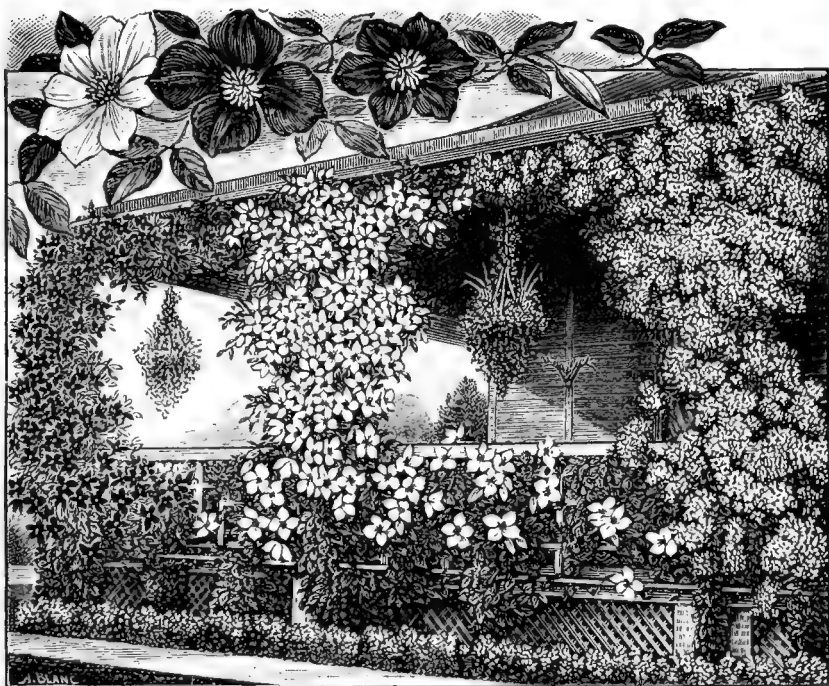
### AMPELOPSIS—Woodbine.

**AMPELOPSIS dissecta.** A rapid-growing vine with deeply cut, fern-like foliage, and bearing showy blue and white fruits in autumn. 35 cts.

**A. quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper, or Woodbine). Well known climber, with broad, deeply cut foliage of a pleasing shade of green, taking on most brilliant autumn coloring. 25 cts.

**A. —, var. Englemannii** (Englemann's W.). Choice variety, with smaller, glossier green foliage, and with disk-like tendrils which enable the vines to attach themselves to stone and woodwork. Particularly desirable in this respect where the Boston Ivy is not sufficiently hardy. 35 cts.

**A. Veitchii** (Japanese, or Boston Ivy). A most charming vine, with handsome, glossy green, deeply lobed foliage, assuming a most brilliant autumnal coloring, and with the habit of attaching itself firmly and closely to stonework, thus enabling it to completely cover the face of the building. So many beautiful examples of this vine are to be found in the vicinity of Boston, covering the many public buildings, that detailed description is unnecessary. 35 cts.

*Clematis Jackmanni.**Clematis Henryi.**Clematis paniculata.*

### ARISTOLOCHIA—Pipe Vine.

**ARISTOLOCHIA Sipo** (Dutchman's Pipe). A most beautiful vine of strong growth, with showy, very broad and handsome, heart-shaped, light green leaves, which overlap each other and make a perfect screen. The inconspicuous green and purple flowers are very curious in their resemblance to a Dutch pipe. 50 cts.

### CELASTRUS—Bitter Sweet.

**CELASTRUS articulatus.** A Japanese species of rapid growth, with ovate, light, glossy green foliage and inconspicuous flowers, followed by showy, orange-red seed vessels, which completely stud the length of the branches. 50 cts.

**C. scandens** (Roxbury Wax work). Ovate, glossy green foliage, turning bright yellow in the autumn. Showy, drooping clusters of orange and scarlet fruits in fall, and clinging to the branches throughout the winter. Unique alike in foliage and in fruit. 35 cts.

### CLEMATIS.

A most desirable class of prolific blooming habit and easy culture, thriving in all good garden soils, and in many respects the most noteworthy and ornamental of all climbing vines. Care should be taken that no injury happens to the bark on the vines at the junction of the stalks with the ground, as such injury is often followed by the entrance of a disease which seriously affects the growth of the plant. With this precaution no difficulty should be encountered in their successful culture.

- CLEMATIS crispa** (Crisped Leather Flower). Of moderate growth, with glossy green foliage and nodding, thick-petaled, starry, lavender-blue flowers, which are very fragrant. 35 cts.
- C. coccinea** (Scarlet C.). A moderate climber, with oval, light green foliage, and a constant succession of nodding, bell-shaped, brilliant scarlet and orange flowers throughout the summer. 35 cts.
- C. paniculata** (Japanese C.). The most rapid-growing of its class, quickly covering trellises of the largest size with a dense mass of handsome, compound, glossy, dark green foliage, and bearing in late summer an immense profusion of pure white, intensely fragrant, starry flowers, quite hiding the foliage under its wealth of bloom. In many respects one of the finest introductions among climbing vines. Perfectly hardy, and adapted to all soils. 35 cts.
- C. stans.** A Japanese vine, forming a low, bush-like climber, with light green, compound foliage, and bearing clusters of showy white, tubular flowers at the axils of the leaves. 50 cts.
- C. Virginiana** (Virgin's Bower). Of most vigorous growth, with light green foliage and masses of small, pure white flowers, borne in great profusion in midsummer, and followed by showy, feathery seed-vessels, which cling to the branches long into the winter. Choice for trellises, stumps and rockwork, and much used as a ground cover for steep banks. 25 cts.

### HYBRID CLEMATIS.

While we can usually supply a much longer list than those mentioned below, yet we find these the most satisfactory of the Hybrid Clematis, which are noteworthy for their prolific abundance of extremely large flowers, borne in more or less constant succession throughout the summer.

- CLEMATIS Henryi.** Pure white, broad-petaled flowers, often 10 inches across, and a prolific, constant bloomer. 50 cts.
- C. Jackmanni.** A general favorite, producing the greatest abundance of large, deep violet-purple, broad-petaled flowers. 50 cts.
- C. —, var. alba.** A pure white variety of the last. 50 cts.
- C. M. Koster.** A beautiful new variety with pure rosy carmine flowers, borne in the most remarkable abundance and in almost constant succession throughout the summer. 50 cts.
- C. Mad. Edouard André.** The richest dark-crimson variety yet introduced; very handsome. 50 cts.
- C. Miss Bateman.** Showy, large white flowers. Very prolific. 50 cts.

### EUONYMUS—Spindle Tree.

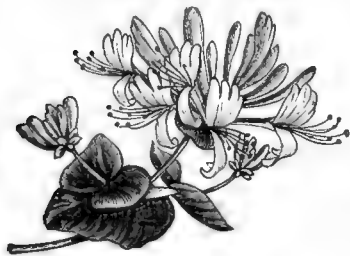
- EUONYMUS radicans.** A Japanese evergreen trailer with dark, glossy green, dense foliage. A moderate climber particularly desirable for clothing the foundations of houses and rockwork, while it is equally desirable when used as an edging plant. 35 cts.
- E. —, var. variegata.** A rare form, with foliage handsomely variegated with green, silver and pink. Very choice. 35 cts.

### HEDERA—Ivy.

- HEDERA Helix** (English I.). This well-known climber, though largely supplanted by our more vigorous and very hardy Japanese, or Boston Ivy, is desirable where an evergreen climber is required, but requires sheltered, shady situations to succeed best. Foliage broad, thick, dark glossy green; a very handsome old favorite. 35 cts.

## **LONICERA—Honeysuckle.**

**LONICERA brachypoda**, var. **Halleana** (Hall's Honeysuckle). A charming climber of rapid, dense growth with oval, soft green, persistent foliage and a constant succession throughout the summer of extremely fragrant white and yellow flowers borne in showy clusters. One of the finest for covering trellises and walls, and much used as a ground cover. 35 cts.



Lonicera—Honeysuckle.

**L.** —, var. **Sinensis** (Chinese Twining H.). Similar in all respects to Hall's Honeysuckle, except in its rich, purple-tinted foliage. 35c.

**L.** —, var. **aurea reticulata** (Golden H.). A beautiful variety, with foliage handsomely marbled with gold, and often showing tinges of pink in its young growth. Very desirable. 35 cts.

**L. Belgica** (Monthly H.). Thick, oval, glossy green foliage and a nearly continuous succession of clusters of showy fragrant, beautiful yellow flowers. 35 cts.

**L. fuchsoides** (Fuchsia H.). A charming, scarlet-flowered species producing large, showy clusters of scarlet, Fuchsia-like flowers. 50 cts.

**L. sempervirens** (Scarlet Trumpet, or Coral H.). A vigorous climber, with dark green, oval foliage, and producing large clusters of bright vermillion, tubular flowers almost constantly throughout the summer. One of the best. 35 cts.

**L. Heckrottii**. A hybrid form, a cross between the Belgian and Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, producing a constant succession of showy clusters of fragrant, rich buff and crimson flowers. One of the choicest vines offered. 35 cts.

## **LYCIUM—Box Thorn.**

**LYCIUM Barbarum** (Barberry B. T.). Flowers followed by bright crimson fruits. Particularly useful for covering unsightly ledges and stumps. 35 cts.

**L. Chinensis** (Matrimony Vine). A very vigorous Chinese species, with larger, lighter green foliage and pale purple flowers, followed by large, pendulous, showy orange and scarlet fruits, borne along the length of the branches. 35 cts.

## **PERIPLOCA—Silk Vine.**

**PERIPLOCA Græca**. One of the most rapid-growing vines, often growing 10 to 20 feet in a season. Of slender growth, with lanceolate, rich, dark, shining green foliage and small clusters of purple flowers. Particularly useful where quick screen effects are desired. 35 cts.

## **WISTARIA.**

**WISTARIA Chinensis** (Chinese W.). A strong, rapid-growing vine with light green, compound foliage of an evergreen nature and light blue, pea-shaped flowers, borne in very dense, long, pendulous racemes just in advance of the opening of the foliage and again, though in less abundance, in midsummer. 50 cts.

**W.** —, var. **alba** (White Chinese W.). A beautiful, pure white variety. \$1.

**W.** —, var. **Allenii**. A rare and choice variety. \$1.

**W.** —, var. **magnifica**. A vigorous variety, with much larger racemes of flowers. 50 cts.

**W. multijuga**. A magnificent Japanese species of very rapid growth, with dense foliage and bearing extremely long, pendulous racemes of flowers. Thrives best near the water's edge, when its racemes often attain 2 feet in length. \$1.

**W.** —, var. **alba**. Pure white-flowered form of the last. Rare. \$1.50.



## Hardy Herbaceous Perennials.

A class of the most importance for gardening, combining great range of habit and season of bloom, together with variety in color and form of flowers, which, in connection with their absolute hardihood, requiring but one purchase to have them always in the garden, makes them indispensable. While our collection includes many kinds not found below, yet we note the following as a selection of the very best, and feel confident that they will give great satisfaction. While hardy perennials will thrive in a great range of soils, yet it is true that they give the best results when given the same careful care that one would give to other flowers. Rich soils and careful culture are well repaid by the resulting increase in the size of the plants and abundance of bloom. Hardy perennials can be used to the very best advantage in a border which has been deeply trenched and well fertilized. Here they should be grown in masses rather than dotted promiscuously, whereby less artistic effects would be produced. It is desirable to use such perennials for the main ground-work of the flower effect in the flower border, and if spaces are left in which annuals can be planted yearly, they will serve to give additional color effect, and will admit of a change from year to year, which would not be the case were the border to be filled with perennials alone, while the greatest flower effect can be produced in the above-mentioned manner. Hardy perennials are equally desirable for massing on the outskirts of shrubs, and in some cases for planting as individual lawn groups and specimens. The perennial border should have a liberal mulching each autumn, and the plants can often be divided to advantage after they have been planted a few seasons.

**ACHILLEA serrata**, The Pearl (Double Sneezewort). 2 feet. Of dense, spreading habit, with an abundance of double, pure white flowers in dense heads, with good stems for cutting in midsummer. 20 cts.

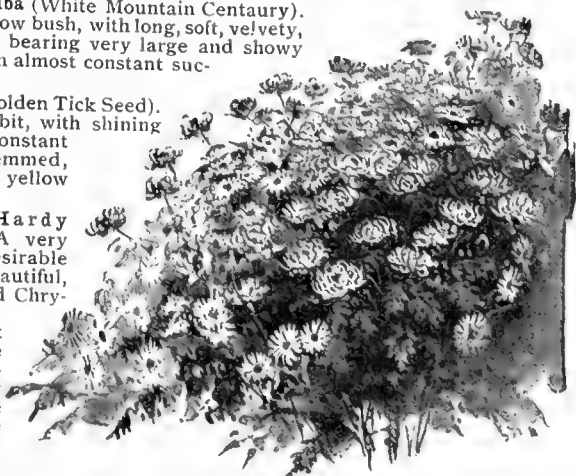
**ANTHEMIS tinctoria** (Hardy Golden Marguerite). 2 feet. Of dense, globular habit, with dark green foliage and a profusion of showy, bright yellow, aster-like flowers. 15 cts.

**BOLTONIA latissuama** (False Chamomile). 6 feet. Of upright, loose habit, with long, narrow, grayish green foliage, and double, lavender-pink, aster-like flowers, borne in immense broad heads in late summer. Very choice. 25 cts.

**CENTAUREA montana alba** (White Mountain Centaury). 18 inches. A broad, low bush, with long, soft, velvety, glossy green foliage, bearing very large and showy pure white flowers in almost constant succession. 25 cts.

**COREOPSIS lanceolata** (Golden Tick Seed). 2 feet. Of dense habit, with shining green foliage and a constant succession of long-stemmed, large, showy, golden yellow flowers. 25 cts.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS**, Hardy Pompon Varieties. A very satisfactory and desirable collection of those beautiful, hardy, small-flowered Chrysanthemums, which bloom in the most profuse abundance and give very handsome and popular flowers. Colors range from yellow to the deepest orange and the most brilliant red. 25 cts.



Hardy Chrysanthemums.

**DELPHINIUM formosum** (Larkspur). 4 feet. Long, densely flowered heads of rich, cobalt-blue flowers with pure white eyes. One of the best of the old-fashioned flowers. 25 cts.

**D. hybridum.** A fine stock of seedlings grown from seed selected from the most noteworthy stock of prize varieties in America. 25 cts.



Iris Germanica—German Iris. (See page 15.)

**DIANTHUS plumarius** (Scotch Pink). 6 inches. Long, tufted habit of growth, with grayish foliage and intensely fragrant double pink, carnation-like flowers. 15 cts.

**DICENTRA spectabilis** (Seal Flower). 3 feet, with compound foliage and bearing long, showy racemes of pendulous pink and white, heart-shaped flowers. An old-fashioned favorite. 20 cts.

**ERYNGIUM amethystinum** (Sea Holly). 3 feet. Of odd habit, with spiny foliage and tall, branching,

candelabra-like heads of intensely blue thistle-like flowers. Choice for its color effect. Blooms in August. 25 cts.

**EULALIA gracillima** (Graceful Eulalia). 4 feet. A most beautiful grass, forming a dense clump of arching, narrow, rich, dark green foliage, with the midrib of each leaf of a peculiar ivory-white color. 35 cts.

**E. Japonica**, var. *variegata* (Variegated E.). Similar in growth to the last, but with broad, sword-like foliage, handsomely variegated with gold and green. 35c.

**E. —**, var. *zebrina* (Zebra Grass). Foliage oddly barred with yellow. Very unique in its variegation. 35 cts.

**FUNKIA subcordata** (White Day Lily). Of low, rounded habit, with very showy, broad, heart-shaped, light green leaves and long spikes of intensely fragrant, pure white, tubular flowers in late summer. 25 cts.

**GYPSOPHILA paniculata** (Chalk Plant). Of light, loose, airy habit of growth, with open, wiry stemmed clusters of minute pure white flowers; particularly useful for cutting purposes. 25 cts.

**HELENIUM autumnale** (Autumn Sneezewort). 6 feet. Of tall, narrow habit, with long, light green foliage, and immense heads of deep golden yellow flowers in late summer. Very effective. 25 cts.

**HELIANTHUS decapetalus** (Ten-rayed Sunflower). 5 feet. Of close, densely branched compact habit, with its broad, oval foliage completely hidden by the wealth of large, aster-like, lemon-yellow flowers. 25 cts.

- HELIANTHUS mollis.** 5 feet. Showy, thick, heart-shaped, silvery green leaves, with velvet-like covering. Flowers deep lemon-yellow. 25 cts.
- H. orgyalis.** 12 feet. Tall, gracefully arching stalks, clothed with long, slender foliage, and bearing immense heads of deep yellow flowers on long stems in early autumn. 35 cts.
- HEMEROCALLIS flava** (Yellow Day Lily). 2 feet. Forms a broad clump of long, sword-like, light green foliage, with clusters of fragrant, golden yellow, lily-like flowers in June. 20 cts.
- HEUCHERA sanguinea** (Alum Root). Introduced from the Rocky mountains, forming a dense cluster of prettily shaped and handsomely marbled foliage. Flowers deep vermilion-red, borne in showy spikes on long, clean stems; particularly adapted for cutting purposes. 25 cts.
- HIBISCUS moschueto** (Rose Mallow). 6 feet. A broad, shrub-like perennial of vigorous, broad-spreading habit, with broad foliage and clusters of very large, bell-shaped, deep pink flowers in late summer. 25 cts.
- IRIS Germanica** (German Iris). A good assortment of this class, which is particularly useful for giving a great wealth of bloom in early June of handsomely shaped, rich and delicately colored flowers, varying in color from pure white through shades of blue and dark purple, and also shades of yellow. 25 cts.
- I. Kämpferii** (Japanese I.). A good collection of this charming class, which blooms in early July, bearing handsome flat flowers often 10 inches across, and ranging in color from pure white through shades of pink and maroon to darkest purple, is offered. 30 cts.
- LATHYRUS latifolius** (Perennial Pea). All summer. Dense climber, with light green foliage and bearing a constant succession of showy, long-stemmed clusters of rich, clear pink flowers. 25 cts.
- L. —, var. albus.** Pure white variety. Particularly useful for cutting purposes. 35 cts.
- LYCHNIS chalconica** (London Pride). 3 feet. Of upright habit, with rich green, ovate foliage and dense, showy clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers in midsummer. 20 cts.
- LYTHRUM salicaria, var. superba** (Purple Loose Strife). 4 feet. Of vigorous, rapid, upright habit of growth, with narrow, dark green foliage and very showy, dense, terminal, long spikes of rich, rosy purple flowers. 25 cts.
- MONARDA didyma** (Oswego Tea). 2 feet. Of dense habit, bearing a constant succession of showy, dense heads of bright scarlet, intensely fragrant flowers. Choice for cutting. 20 cts.
- ENOTHERA Youngii** (Young's Evening Primrose). 2 feet. Of rounded densely branched habit, with soft, velvety foliage, and a profusion of nodding, globular, shining yellow flowers, produced throughout a long season in midsummer. 25c.

## PÆONIA—Pæonies.

Of this indispensable class of hardy herbaceous perennials we can offer a particularly fine collection, carefully selected from the overwhelming list of varieties published, feeling confident that those noted will give the utmost satisfaction. Pæonies are rapidly becoming recognized for their value, and are bound to be more generally planted than in the past. Their absolute hardihood, their sturdy growth and well-developed and handsome foliage, and abundance of bloom, render them quite indispensable. The single-flowered forms, while seldom offered, are among

**PÆONIES, continued.**

the choicest, and should be largely planted. Their flowers resemble gigantic single roses, and are shown to fine advantage against the handsome foliage of the plant, while their range of color, from white through shades of purple and red, renders them particularly attractive. But little praise is necessary for the double varieties, as their great beauty is generally recognized.

It remains, however, to note that few people are aware of the immense range of color that is comprised in this class. The pure white forms and the light and deep pink forms are well known, but the colors also range through shades of purple and most intense crimson, and include the most double and semi-double types of flowers. All are easily raised in ordinary garden soils. Any unusual attention given, by providing the best of soils and liberal



Herbaceous Pæonies.

fertilizer, is well repaid by additional returns in size and abundance of bloom.

Prices, except where noted, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

**HERBACEOUS PÆONIES, SINGLE.**

**Apollo.** Purple rose.  
**Bridesmaid.** White; extra fine. \$1.  
**Diana.** Rose.  
**Emily.** Very large; bright pink; color very delicate. 75 cts.  
**Gorgonius.** Purple.  
**Hermes.** Pink.

**Ismarus.** Flesh color.  
**Millais.** Maroon. 75 cts.  
**Oniverie.** Crimson; very fine. 75 cts.  
**Prince Alexander.** Cherry.  
**Queen of May.** French white. \$1.  
**Whitleyi.** Light rosy, center sulphur white. 75 cts.

**HERBACEOUS PÆONIES, DOUBLE.**

**Alice de Julvecourt.** Delicate pink, center slightly flaked with crimson-purple.  
**Albiflora.** White.  
**Alonzo.** Deep crimson. \$1.  
**Amabilis lilacina.** Light lilac rose; center yellow, shaded with white and pink.  
**Antoine Poiteau.** Very light pink, almost white.

**Anemonæflora.** Crimson.  
**Anemonæflora rosea maxima.** Large.  
**Baron Rothschild.** Pink; semi-double.  
**Beaute Francais.** Delicate rosy pink, tipped with blush white.  
**Bucykii.** Regular form; rose, center often salmon.  
**Carnea elegans.** Bright pink.  
**Caroline Mather.** Purplish crimson.

## DOUBLE HERBACEOUS PÆONIES, continued.

- Comte de Oussy.** Delicate rose, center mixed with salmon bands.
- Comte de Diesbach.** Purplish crimson-red; early and prolific bloomer.
- Denis Helye.** Dazzling red.
- Dr. Boissieu.** Purple.
- Duke of Wellington.** White, cream center.
- Dorchester.** Cream, tinted with pink. Deliciously fragrant. Fine.
- Edouard André.** Very dark violet-purple, with metallic shading. Fine.
- Eclis superba.** Light violet-rose, mixed with some white bands.
- Eugene Verdier.** Rosy pink with blush center; large and very fine.
- Faust.** Delicate lilac-pink, center chamois.
- Festiva maxima.** Pure white flaked with purple; large; fine.
- Francois Ortegale.** Purplish crimson, golden anthers.
- Globosa.** Deep pink, yellowish center.
- Grandiflora.** Bright flesh or pink, fragrant.
- Grandiflora alba.** White.
- Herecartiana.** Violet rose, center rose and salmon.
- Humei carnea.** Light rose.
- Isabella Karlitzky.** Glowing purplish rose.
- L'Illustration.** Bright violet-rose.
- Lady Bramwell.** Silvery rose.
- Ligulata.** White, yellow center.
- Louis van Houtte.** Glowing purplish cherry.
- Madame Breon.** Flesh; yellow center changing to white.
- Madame Chaumy.** Satiny rose.
- Marquise de Lory.** Pure white, base of petals primrose. 75 cts.
- Marquise d'Ivry.** White, center petals carmine bordered.
- Marechal Vaillant.** Purplish violet-red.
- Multicolor.** White, rose and pink; inner petals carmine striped.
- M. Rousselin.** Lilac rose, center dark salmon chamois.
- Modeste Gurein.** Rich, rosy purple. 75c.
- M. André.** Purplish rose; center salmon-pink, shaded with rose. 75 cts.
- Nivea plenissima.** Yellowish white, center petals carmine bordered.
- Norfolk.** Beautiful, soft pink; finely shaped flower.
- Officinalis alba.** White; early. 75 cts.
- Officinalis rosea.** Rose.
- Officinalis rubra.** Red.
- Perfection.** Light flesh, fading to pink. Exceedingly double flowers.
- Pottsi.** Purple-crimson; showy.
- Prolifera tricolor.** White center, spotted yellow; very fine. 75 cts.
- Plutarch.** Light crimson. 75 cts.
- Paganini.** Bright rose, center salmon, tuft bright rose.
- Queen's Perfection.** Yellowish white, yellowish center.
- Queen Victoria.** White rose, center dark rose.
- Reevesi.** Delicate rose.
- Reine Hortense.** Delicate sulphur-rose, center bordered carmine.
- Rosea superbissima.** Light rose.
- Rubra triumphans.** Bright crimson-purple.
- Stentor.** Pink.
- Splendida.** Nice rose, self-colored lilac.
- Tenuifolia.** Crimson; fine species.
- Tenuifolia fl. pl.** Splendid crimson.
- Victor Lemoine.** Dark purple-carmine.
- Zoe Calot.** Delicate rose.

*For* We will be glad to select assortments of Pæonies for any special position or purpose, where the customer is unfamiliar with the varieties. Simply state the location, preference as to range of color, and the amount to be expended, and we will send a satisfactory assortment.

**PAPAYER orientale** (Oriental Poppy). Immense, cup shaped flowers, often 8 inches across, in gorgeous shades of orange and scarlet, borne on long stems well above the beautiful fern-like foliage in early June. 35 cts.

## PHLOX.

A full collection of the most distinct named varieties of Phlox, embracing the cream of the class, is noted below, but a more complete list will be supplied on request. These are an indispensable class of hardy plants, in that they give a wealth of bloom at a season when flowers are comparatively scarce. Of vigorous habit of growth, prolific abundance of bloom, and with large, showy, broad terminal panicles, embracing a range of color from pure white to deepest purple, including shades of pink, carmine and crimson, and often combining these colors. Price, 25 cts.

**Amazon.** Perfectly formed, creamy white; large flower.  
**Charlotte Saisson.** White; crimson center.  
**Eclairer.** Silvery rose.  
**Embarrassment.** Salmon, with purple eye.  
**Eugene Verdier.** Deep lilac.  
**General Brice.** Deep red.  
**Gladiator.** Deep violet-rose.  
**Gloire de Neuilly.** Brilliant crimson.

**Jeanne d'Arc.** White.  
**Joseph Bara.** Reddish amaranth.  
**Le Soleil.** Clear pink, with light eye.  
**Lothair.** Clear salmon, dark eye.  
**Miss Stevenson.** French white, shaded rose, rose eye.  
**Ornament.** Rosy lake, large purple center.  
**Rosinante.** Rich salmon, extra fine.  
**Wm. Robinson.** Pale, rosy salmon, with violet center.

**PHLOX suffruticosa.** A section of earlier blooming varieties with foliage of a habit quite distinct from the more commonly known and earlier blooming sorts.

**Snowdown.** White.

**Belle Pyramide.** Purple.

**Annie Vibart.** Pink.

**Pluto.** Reddish purple.

**RUDEBECKIA laciniata**, var. **Golden Glow** (Double Golden Cone Flower). 8 feet. A very choice plant of recent introduction, of tall, upright habit, bearing an immense profusion of very double, rich golden flowers, 2 or 3 inches in diameter, each borne on a long, clean stem. Admirable for cutting purposes. Choice and indispensable for every garden. July and August. 25 cts.

**R. purpurea.** 4 feet. A vigorous, sturdy plant, with broad foliage, and bearing a constant succession of very large, showy, reddish purple flowers, with purple centers thickly studded with golden tips and spiral lines. 35 cts.

**R. speciosa** (Showy Cone Flower). 2 feet. Of dense, bushy habit, with dark green, ovate foliage, and bearing an immense profusion of very showy, deep yellow flowers, with black, cone-like centers. Admirable for cutting. 25 cts.

**SEDUM spectabile** (Showy Stone Crop). 18 inches. Of dense, bushy habit, with thick, light green foliage, and immense, broad, flat heads of showy light pink flowers in autumn. Very effective and particularly desirable for its late blooming character. 25 cts.

**SPIRÆA aruncus** (Goat's Beard Spiræa). 5 feet. Of upright, bushy habit, with light green, compound foliage and very large, showy panicles of minute, creamy white flowers. Very effective. 25 cts.

**S. filipendula fl. pl.** (Double Dropwort). 18 inches. Dark green, finely cut foliage, surmounted with long-stemmed heads of very double, creamy white flowers in June. 20 cts.

**S. Japonica** (Aster Japonica). 18 inches. Of dense, bushy habit, with shining, green foliage and showy spikes of fine white flowers. Much used for forcing. 25 cts.

**S. palmata.** 3 feet. A Japanese species, with broad foliage and showy heads of dark pink flowers in midsummer. 25 cts.

**TROLLIUS Europæus** (Globe Flower). 18 inches. Of dense habit, with dark green foliage, surmounted with heads of globular, rich yellow flowers on long stems, and borne in great abundance in early May and again in September. 75 cts.

**VERONICA amethystina** (Amethyst Speedwell). 1 foot. Finely cut, dark green foliage; dense habit, with rich amethyst-blue flowers in spikes in early May. 25 cts.

# Large and Small Fruits.

## APPLES.

The following list includes only such varieties as have been proved best adapted to the climate and soils of New England. Apples thrive on all soils, and require less attention for cultivation than any other fruit crop. Trimming must be carefully attended to, to allow free circulation of air and light, in order to produce the best quality of fruit. **Spraying** in the flowering period gives greater certainty of satisfaction in the crops. Distance—plant 25 to 30 feet apart.

**PRICES**, unless specially noted: Standard trees, 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz extra heavy trees, 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Dwarf trees are not recommended for general use.

### SUMMER VARIETIES.

**Early Harvest.** Large, pale yellow; mild acid, with tender flesh of fine flavor.

**Golden Sweet.** Medium, pale yellow; sweet and pleasant; high quality.

**Oldenburg, or Duchesse.** Large; yellow, broadly streaked with red; tender, juicy and sprightly acid.

**Red Astrachan.** Large, deep crimson, with heavy bloom; juicy and sprightly acid.

**Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow; rich, sweet and juicy; very productive.

**Tetofsky.** Medium; yellow, striped with red; sprightly acid; bears young.

**Yellow Transparent.** Medium, waxy yellow; mild acid, juicy and pleasant.

### AUTUMN VARIETIES.

**Alexander.** Large; yellow, deeply shaded with red; tender, juicy, pleasant, subacid.

**Gravenstein.** "The Queen of Apples." Very large, yellow, streaked red; mild acid, and the best quality.

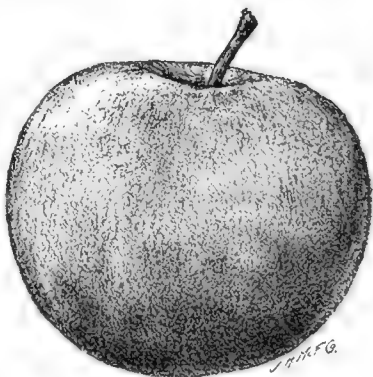
**Fall Pippin.** Large, yellow; mild acid, tender and delicious.

**Maiden's Blush.** Medium; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; tender, mildly flavored with acid.

**Porter.** Large, light yellow, often flashed with red; tender, mild acid, best quality.

**Twenty Ounce.** Very large, red, brightly streaked; tender, juicy and acid.

**Red Bietigheimer.** Very large; pale cream color, heavily covered with bluish crimson. White and subacid. Very productive variety.



Yellow Transparent.

### WINTER VARIETIES.

**Baldwin.** Medium to large; bright red, shaded yellow; crisp, juicy, subacid. The business Apple for New England.

**Fameuse, or Snow.** Medium, deep crimson; tender, melting, subacid.

**Golden Russet.** Medium; yellow, heavily dusted with russet; white, fine-grained flesh of subacid flavor. Splendid cropper.

**Hubbardston (Nonesuch).** Large, yellow, evenly striped with red; mild acid, tender and very juicy.

**King (Tompkins County).** Very large, yellow, striped red; tender, acid and juicy.

**Lady.** Small; lemon-yellow, with brilliant red cheek; white, crisp, tender, juicy. A choice dessert variety.

**APPLES (Winter Varieties), continued.**

**Mann.** Large, deep yellow; mild, juicy, subacid and tender.

**Newtown Pippin.** Medium to large. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, fine-grained, with high flavor.

**Northern Spy.** Large, greenish yellow and red; mild, tender and subacid.

**Rhode Island Greening.** Large, green; tender and subacid.

**Roxbury Russet.** Medium; yellow, with russet; subacid, rich; a fine keeper.

**Sutton's Beauty.** Large; red, striped crimson and yellow; tender, juicy, subacid.

**Tallman's Sweet.** Medium; yellow; white, firm, rich and sweet. Very productive. Generally esteemed as one of the very best Apples.

**CRAB APPLES.**

Ornamental trees, with fruit unexcelled for preserving. Price, 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts.

**Hyslop.** Large, round, dark red and yellow; subacid.

**Red Siberian.** Medium, yellow and scarlet; crisp, acid; very productive.

**Transcendent.** Large, yellow, flashed red; yellow flesh of rich, subacid flavor.

**Whitney.** Large. Red, heavily striped; flesh juicy, rich and of splendid quality. Prolific.

**Yellow Siberian.** Small to medium. Prolific, with bright golden yellow; sprightly, tart acid.

**PEARS.**

The best soil for Pear culture is that of a rich and heavy quality, though good results are often obtained on soils of ordinary nature. The fruit of summer and autumn varieties should be picked as soon as it has attained full size, when, if ripened in dark, dry closets, it is not subject to rotting at the core, and develops its best flavor. Pick winter sorts as soon as the weather indicates the liability of hard frost. **Spraying** is desirable at the blooming season, but leaf blight can only be treated by cutting away the diseased limbs entirely. **Thinning** increases the size and quality of the remaining crop. **Distance** for standard trees, 15 to 20 ft.; dwarf trees, 6 to 10 ft.

**PRICES,** unless specially noted: Standard trees, 2 to 3 years from bud, 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 3 to 5 years. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Dwarf trees, 2 years old, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

**SUMMER VARIETIES.**

**Bartlett.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy.

**Clapp's Favorite.** Large, long; light yellow, with red cheek; very juicy, buttery and rich.

**Wilder.** Medium; brown, with bright red cheek; flesh fine-grained, yellow, subacid.

**AUTUMN VARIETIES.**

**Bosc.** Large, long, russet brown; flesh highly flavored, aromatic. \$1.

**Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Large, long; yellow, with red cheek; sprightly, melting and buttery.

**Seckel.** Small, roundish, brownish red cheek; flesh sweet, juicy and buttery.

**Sheldon.** Large, round, yellow and brown; rich, sweet and juicy.

**Vermont Beauty.** Medium, oval; yellow, with carmine cheek; rich, juicy, acid and aromatic.

**WINTER VARIETIES.**

**Anjou.** Large, long, dull yellow; rich, mild acid, juicy and melting.

**Clairegeau.** Very large, russet-yellow, with brown cheek; juicy and vinous.

**Dana's Hovey.** Small, round, yellow and brown; excellent quality, choice.

**Lawrence.** Medium; egg-shaped, golden yellow; rich and sweet.

**Winter Nelis.** Medium, egg-shaped, yellow with russet; rich, buttery; a very fine Pear.



## PLUMS.

Plums thrive on all soils, but when grown in deep, well prepared loam, produce the best results. **Black-knot** should be removed by cutting out the branches affected. The **Curculio** can be overcome by jarring the trees and burning the insects. Spraying and thinning out of fruit warrants the best crops. Distance for Plum trees, 12 to 18 feet.

**PRICES, unless specially noted:** Standard trees, 2 to 3 years from bud, 5 to 6 feet high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 3 to 5 years from bud, 6 to 8 feet high, \$1 each, \$9 per doz

**Bradshaw.** Large, reddish purple, with heavy bloom; sweet, rich, productive.

**Coe's Golden Drop.** Yellow, spotted with red; firm, rich, juicy and sweet.

**Green Gage.** Late; large, greenish yellow; rich, sweet and of excellent quality.

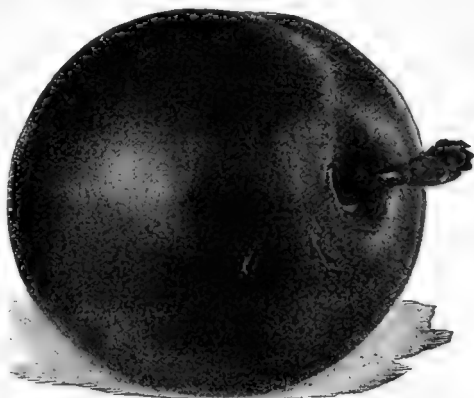
**Imperial Gage.** Late; large, greenish yellow; yellow, juicy, rich and sweet.

**Lombard.** Medium; violet-red; rich, sweet and juicy.

**Shropshire Damson.** Medium; dark purple; rich, melting, juicy; choice for preserving.

**Washington.** Early; large, greenish yellow; very juicy, rich and sweet.

**Yellow Egg.** Large, golden yellow fruit, luscious; productive.



Burbank Plum.

### JAPANESE VARIETIES.

These are attractive as a class owing to their vigorous growth, fine quality, and young and abundant bearing habits. Thus far they have exhibited little tendency to black-knot—so little that they have been recommended by some as proof against the disease. The fruit is

not stung by the curculio, being free from the attacks of that pest.

**Abundance.** Large and beautiful; amber, tinged red; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet.

**Burbank.** Very large, cherry-red, with heavy bloom; yellow flesh, of sweet and peculiarly agreeable flavor.

## CHERRIES.

Cherries, while adapted to wide range of soils, do best on heavy loam, and give best returns with high culture. The Hearts and Bigarreus include the more upright and rapid-growing varieties, producing large fruit, usually of sweet quality. The Dukes and Morellos, with smaller foliage, less upright growth, and more acid fruit, are very hardy, healthy, and bear quite young. Distance—Plant Hearts and Bigarreus 20 feet apart; Dukes and Morellos 15 feet apart.

**PRICES, unless specially noted:** Standard trees, 2 to 3 years from bud, 4 1-2 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 3 to 5 years, 6 to 8 feet high, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

### HEARTS AND BIGARREUS.

**Black Eagle.** Midseason. Large, red; rich, sweet and of high quality.

**Black Tartarian.** Early, large, black; dark, tender flesh.

**Coe's Transparent.** Early; medium, amber mottled with red; rich and juicy; a fine Cherry.

**Governor Wood.** Early, large; yellow with red cheek; rich and sweet.

**CHERRIES** (Hearts and Bigarreaus), con.

**Napoleon.** Midseason; large; early, yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and sweet. Prolific.

**Rockport.** Midseason; large; amber, flushed with red; sweet, tender and of excellent quality.

**Yellow Spanish.** Early; very large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, with fine, rich flavor. A very excellent Cherry.

**Windsor.** Late; large, purple; flesh very firm and of the highest quality.

**DUKES AND MORELLOS.**

**Early Richmond.** Early; of medium size, red; flesh melting, juicy, acid.

**Late Duke.** Large; dark red; flesh tender, juicy and acid.

**Louis Philippe.** Midseason; medium; dark red; rich, tender, acid, red flesh.

**Montmorency.** Midseason; large; red; flesh tender and subacid.

**PEACHES.**

Peaches are again becoming of importance to the Massachusetts, New Hampshire and more southern New England fruit-growers, now that the requirements of careful cultivation are understood as the best means of overcoming Peach yellows and other diseases which in the past have proved so detrimental to paying crops. The **Peach Borer** is killed by running a wire into its burrow, and lime applied at the base of the trunk is a good preventive of the pest. Pruning must be carefully attended to, and when the trees are first planted all side branches should be cut back nearly to the main trunk, and the latter reduced one-third. Proper distance is 15 to 18 feet apart.

**PRICES,** unless specially noted: 1 year from bud, 4 to 6 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Hale's Early Peach.

**Crawford's Early.** Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh juicy and of high quality.

**Crawford's Late.** Large, yellow with dull red cheek; juicy, sweet and rich.

**Crosby.** Medium size; orange-yellow, dotted with crimson; flesh bright yellow, firm, juicy and of good quality.

**Elberta.** Early; one of the finest of new introductions for beauty, size and quality. Color yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich.

**Foster.** Large, orange-yellow, with red cheek, firm, juicy and of good quality.

**Hale's Early.** Medium; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy, red flesh.

**Mountain Rose.** Medium; white, tinged red; flesh rich, sweet and juicy.

**Oldmixon.** Large, pale yellow; sweet, juicy and of fine flavor.

**Stump the World.** Late; large, red and yellow; has sweet, juicy and high-flavored white flesh.

**Yellow Rareripec.** Large, deep, rich yellow; flesh rich, juicy, and of high quality. An excellent old standard variety of tempting appearance and of deserved popularity.

## QUINCES.

No fruit has more steady demand or brings as comparatively high a price as the Quince. The trees are hardy and prolific bearers, requiring rich, moist soil and high culture to give best results.

**PRICES, 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.**

**Orange (Apple).** Large, round, yellow, high-flavored; very productive.

**Champion.** Extra large, oval, golden yellow; of good quality. Bears young.

**Bea's Mammoth.** A greatly improved variety of the Orange. Of good quality and vigorous growth.

## GRAPES.

Grapes are capable of so varied methods of cultivation that we do not attempt to give any cultural directions. They should be planted not less than 6 feet apart, and will repay any extra care given them in preparation of soil, after fertilization and selection of situation. **Mildew** and other fungous diseases, which have become so destructive in the past, are now well understood and easily treated by spraying.

**PRICES, unless otherwise noted: 2- to 3-year plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.**

### BLACK VARIETIES.

**Campbell's Early.** August. A highly recommended, new introduction, with large bunches of high quality berries. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

**Clinton.** September. Long clusters of small, thin-skinned berries, highly acid; fine variety for jellies. 25 cts.

**Concord.** September. Large, shouldered bunches of large berries; sweet, juicy and pulpy. Perhaps more largely planted than any other. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

**Eaton.** Early September. Large, showy bunches; berries large, and covered with heavy bloom; very juicy and high quality. 50 cts.

**Moore's Early.** An early fruiting form of the Concord. Choice. 35 cts.

**Wilder (Rogers' No. 4).** Sept. Large, thin-skinned, sweet, tender fruit. 25 cts.

**Worden.** August. Large bunches of highest quality berries. Ripens very early; can be most highly recommended. 25 cts.

### RED VARIETIES.

**Agawam (Rogers' No. 15).** September. Loose bunches of large berries, with thick skin and fleshy pulp of meaty, rich, juicy, aromatic flavor. 25 cts.

**Brighton.** September. Large, compact bunches; berries thin-skinned, tender, sweet, nearly devoid of pulp. 25 cts.

**Delaware.** Small, compact bunches of small, thin-skinned, sweet, juicy and refreshing berries. 25 cts.

**Moyer.** September. Medium bunches of small, thin, but tough-skinned berries, with juicy, tender pulp and delicious flavor. 50 cts.

### WHITE VARIETIES.

**Empire State.** September. Rich, tender, juicy and sweet. 30 cts.

**Green Mountain.** August. Long, shouldered bunches of very thin-skinned, tender and sweet berries. 75 cts. each. \$6 per doz.

**Moore's Diamond.** August. Large, compact bunches of large, thick-skinned, tender and juicy berries, nearly free from pulp. 35 cts.

**Niagara.** September. Dense bunches of thin, tough-skinned berries of melting and sweet flavor. 35 cts.



Brighton.

## CURRENTS.

A popular and profitable crop in a variety of soils. Its principal insect enemy, the currant worm, is easily kept in check by the liberal use of hellebore, applied immediately upon the first appearance of the worm. Plant 4 feet or more apart.

**PRICES, unless otherwise noted: \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.**

**Black Naples.** Short clusters of black fruit of rich quality; excellent for cooking.

**Cherry.** Large clusters of red fruits of largest size and best quality.

**Fay (Fay's Prolific).** Very long clusters of red fruit, less acid than the Cherry. Very prolific. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

**Lee's Prolific.** Black fruit of rich, aromatic flavor, borne in great abundance in dense clusters.

**North Star.** Long clusters of medium size; sprightly acid. Very prolific, and a sure bearer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

**White Grape.** Medium-sized clusters of large, sweet, white berries of excellent quality.

**Pomona.** A promising introduction of prolific bearing habit, producing fruit of superior quality; sweeter than the older red varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries are easily cultivated in all garden soils. Plant 3 or 4 feet apart and mulch. A sunny situation helps to keep down mildew. Treat insect pests with hellebore.

**PRICE, unless otherwise noted: \$1.50 per doz.**

**Downing.** Large, light green, delicately veined; flesh soft, juicy and good. Productive.

**Pearl.** Extremely prolific, producing fruit of high quality; quite free from mildew. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

**Industry.** Fruit very large and hairy, dark red; rich, and of superior quality. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

**Red Jacket.** Very large, and free from mildew. Fruit smooth, ruby-red, of excellent quality. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

**Houghton.** Medium-sized, pale red; tender, sweet and delicate.

**Smith.** Large, light green, with bluish tinge; flesh firm, sweet and good. One of the healthiest and most prolific sorts. Popular.

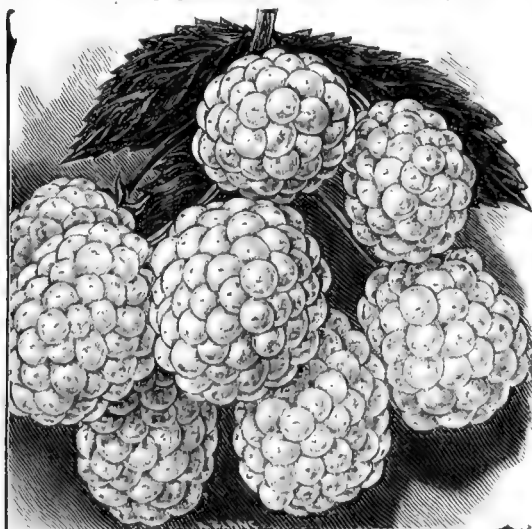
## BLACKBERRIES.

The ideal crop for poor lands. Their cultivation should not be neglected. Liberal fertilizing produces most abundant crops. Mulching is of great help, particularly in poor soils. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Trim with a view to obtaining a crop of excellent berries from a few strong shoots to a plant rather than smaller fruit from many weak stems.

**PRICES, unless otherwise noted: \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.**

**Agawam.** Large, best quality and of rich flavor. Hardy, and remarkably productive.

**Erie.** Early, very large; of high quality; productive and hardy; one of the best.



New White Blackberry, "Iceberg," (See opposite page.)

**BLACKBERRIES, continued.**

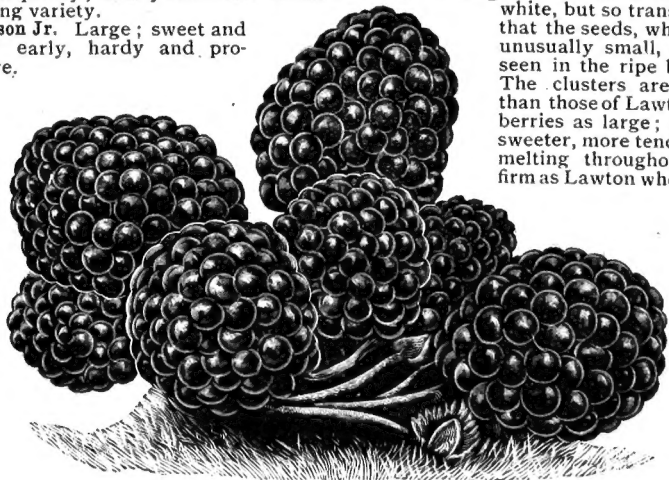
**Kittatinny.** Large; juicy, sweet and excellent.

**Snyder.** An old but extremely hardy variety, producing moderate-sized fruit of good quality; especially adapted for market purposes.

**Taylor's Prolific.** A valuable late fruiting variety, producing large berries of high quality; extremely hardy.

**Wachusett.** Medium, oblong berries of good quality; nearly thornless. A fine shipping variety.

**Wilson Jr.** Large; sweet and juicy; early, hardy and productive.



Cumberland Blackcap Raspberries.

## RASPBERRIES.

A fruit adapted to a variety of soils, giving abundant crops with comparatively little care, the quality and quantity of which, however, is in direct ratio with the care and cultivation accorded. For garden culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart, plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. For field culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. In trimming in spring, depend upon the strong canes for fruiting purposes, shortening back the laterals to within 6 or 8 inches of the stalk, and cut away all old, useless wood.

**PRICES, unless specially noted: \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.**

**CUMBERLAND.** This new claimant for honors in the Raspberry market has fully sustained the great reputation it made so soon after its introduction. It is, without doubt, the finest black Raspberry ever grown, far exceeding in every respect that old standard, Gregg, which has been a favorite so long. It is the most profitable and desirable market variety, being termed "**Business Blackcap**" by

"**ICEBERG.**" The new white Blackberry, the paradox of the fruit world. This wonderful berry is the origination of the far-famed Luther Burbank, whose remarkable success in the production of valuable new plants has given him the title of the "Wizard of Horticulture." The well-known Lawton, which is, when ripened, unsurpassed in quality, and very generally known as a most profitable market variety, was a great grandparent of the Iceberg. The fruit is not only

white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger than those of Lawton, the berries as large; earlier, sweeter, more tender and melting throughout, but firm as Lawton when ripe.

the introducers, it selling for 10 cents a quart when other varieties brought but 5 to 7 cents. It is of immense size, specimens measuring a full inch across. Extremely hardy, it has withstood a temperature of 16° below zero without injury. It is wonderfully productive, of the finest quality, unusual firmness; ripens about the middle of the season. Extra fine plants, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

**RASPBERRIES, continued.**

**Golden Queen.** Large, yellow fruit of highest quality and best size; hardy and productive; fine either for home use or shipping purposes.

**Gregg.** Most prolific; berries black, of high quality and good size; productive and hardy.

**Hansell.** Medium; bright crimson; excellent quality; very hardy.

**Kansas.** A highly recommended new blackcap, combining great hardihood

with productive habit and large size of fruit of high quality.

**Clarke.** Large. Light red, highly flavored; hardy and productive variety for home use.

**Cuthbert (Queen of the Market).** Large, dark crimson berries of firm texture; sprightly acid, and of excellent quality. A certain cropper, always to be recommended.

**Marlboro.** Large, bright crimson fruit of splendid quality; very hardy and early.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Particular attention is called to those fruits which are described under their proper names in the body of the Catalogue. The value of nut trees for ornamental purposes has been largely overlooked. There is no good reason why our avenues and lawns should not in many cases be planted with trees that combine utility with their individual and highly ornamental characteristics.

**BUTTERNUT, American.** See *Juglans cinerea*, under Deciduous Trees.

**CHESTNUTS.** See *Castanea*, under Deciduous Trees.

**HICKORY, Shellbark.** See *Cary alba*, under Deciduous Trees.

**MULBERRY.** See *Morus*, under Deciduous Trees.

**WALNUT, Black.** See *Juglans nigra*, under Deciduous Trees.

**ELÆAGNUS longipes.** A valuable, recently introduced shrub, noteworthy in the promising character of its fruit, which, while naturally ornamental and borne in showy abundance, is of pleasing taste. See *Elæagnus longipes*, under Deciduous Shrubs.

## Esculent Roots.

### ASPARAGUS.

An easily cultivated crop, capable of giving large returns, depending as much on the culture as on the variety used. Do not plant more than 4 to 6 inches deep, and do not use salt as a fertilizer. Planting in double rows, 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the rows, gives sufficient room for paying crops.

**Conover's Colossal.** Of large size, rapid growth and excellent quality. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

**Mammoth.** A very popular variety of best quality. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

### RHUBARB.

Plant in rows 3 feet apart, the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Every four years the old stools should be taken up, divided and replanted in soil which should always be of excellent quality.

**Linnæus (Myatt's Linnæus).** Large, early; tender, and of the very best quality. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

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Block of Rock or Sugar Maples (*Acer saccharinum*), showing the vigorous growth obtained in our soil

# The Framingham Nurseries

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.